

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

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# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
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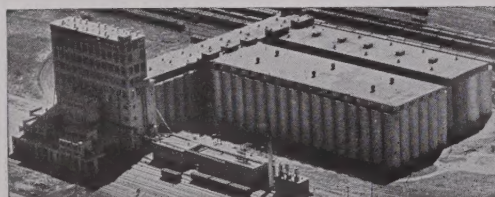
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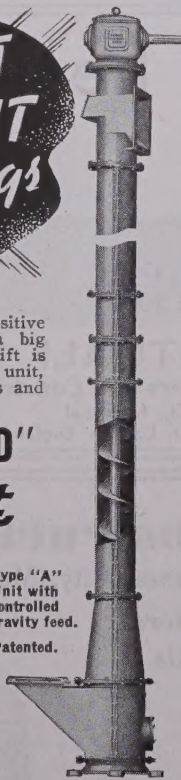
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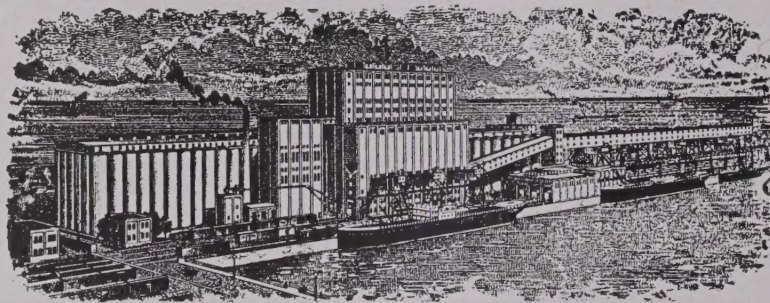


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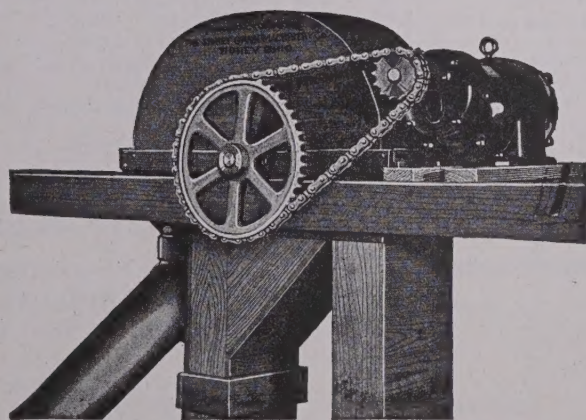
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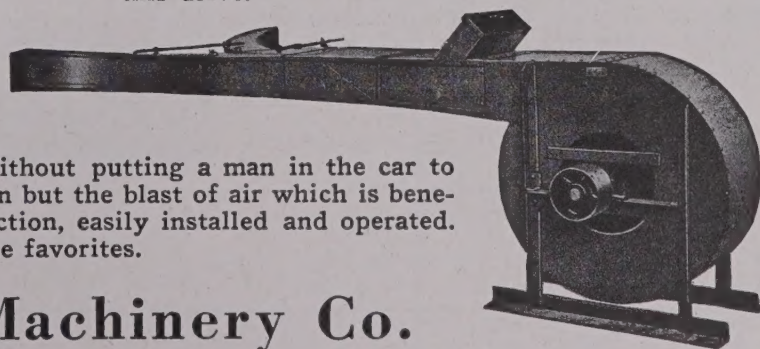
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**WELL ESTABLISHED**, going bean business for sale; plant modern, with driers, bean processing machinery, to turn out two to three cars screened and handpicked beans per day. Bulk and bagged bean storage, 4 million pounds. Private R. R. sidings, two trunk lines with transit privileges. With prospects of 40% increased bean acreage this year, this plant will be exceptionally profitable. Address 92G12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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**WANTED**—Small grain elevator and feed mill, with side lines—Illinois or Wisconsin. Must be a going concern. Give full particulars in first letter as to condition of buildings, amount of business last two years, profit, trade territory, competition, etc. Address 92E11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—2nd man for elevator and feed and seed business. Must be 4-F or beyond draft age. \$150.00 per month; increases in salary will be made as employee's work justifies them. Hughes Elevator, Riverton, Wyoming.

**WANTED**—Have openings for men with right education, experience and background, in administration, manufacturing, engineering and sales departments. Position will be filled now or in post war period as men become available. Permanent position. Prefer men from 25 to 40. Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

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**SALES OPPORTUNITY** . . . present and post war. Successful sales organization wants items to sell to Grain, Feed, Seed, Elevator and Flour Mill Trade. In business for 31 years—93 salesmen in all parts of America—represented in foreign countries. Desires to add new items to line. What have you? Address 92G14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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**WANTED**—Position as manager of elevator with gas station or lumber yard. Prefer western or central Kansas. Beyond draft age. Address 92D4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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CONSOLIDATED  
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
THE GRAIN WORLD  
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

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**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

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**FEED MIXER**—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One No. 3 Jay Bee portable grinder with molasses unit, 65 hp. Waukesha motor. Boonville Mills, Boonville, Ind.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Two clipper cleaners, No. 147, for \$200. No. 157D for \$300. Both cleaners equipped with double elevators; in good working condition. Screens furnished. Ipava Farmers Elevator Co., Ipava, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One 18" Engleberg huller double head attrition mill \$25. One Howes flour packer, 3 tubes, complete, \$90. Two Draver percentage feeders, mounted \$65. All in serviceable condition. Mills Elevator, Lorain, O.

**FOR SALE**—82 ft. 8 ply rubber belting, good; one 16 ft. endless leather belt, excellent; 140 ft. steel door track; air compressor, tank and connections, good condition; steel Kewanee truck dump, elevator boot and one small steel safe; also desks, counters and showcases. James O. Dougan, Pritchett, Colo.

**FOR SALE**—No. 11 Eureka, 4 screen, 2 air Grain Cleaner, built on steel frame. Equipped with ball bearings, Buhler Drive, traveling brushes on all screens except scalper, and one extra set of screens. Rated capacity is 2,000 bu. wheat per hour with medium screens. New in '41, used one month. Size: 9'1" long, 9'2" high and 11' wide. Price \$1,250 F.O.B. cars. E. H. Morris Elevator, Evansville 15, Indiana.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Hinman Gravity Cleaner, in first class condition. Address 92F5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**TAG-HEPP. MOISTURE METER** for sale. Good condition. Address 92F8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**TWO TAGLIABUE Moisture Testers** for sale; as good as new. Price each, \$125.00. Address Yale Elevator Company, Yale, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—One Link-Belt gear reducer, with steel base to fit 40 to 50 HP motor. The C. D. Jennings Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Eureka Dustless Receiving separator, 32½"x49½" screen; size 42" blower. Hughes Elevator, Box 231, Riverton, Wyo.

**FOR SALE**—No. 147 Standard Seed Cleaner; good condition; no elevators; with 31 screens, price \$200.00. Address 92G3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**USED PELLET MACHINES** for sale, new dies, perfect mechanical condition; require only 20 hp. motor. Wagner Machine Works, 1329 Market St., Denver, Colo.

**FOR SALE**—1 No. 4 Gruendler ball bearing hammer mill with 1/16", ¼", 3/16" and ¾" screens. 1 No. 4½ Western corn sheller, reconditioned and guaranteed. Box 204, Kansas City 10, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—One J. B. 3 U. P. Portable hammer mill, direct connected to 65 hp. Waukesha motor, mounted on a 1941 Chevrolet truck; perfect condition; ready to go to work. Standish Milling Co., Standish, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Three No. 109-D Clipper Cleaners, with 12 sieves each. These are not new machines, but are in first-class condition, suitable for cleaning grain or seed. L. Teweles Seed Co., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

**ADDRESS WANTED**

**ADDRESS WANTED** of John Hogg, formerly located at Wolcott, Ind. Charles S. Clark, 327 So. La Salle St., Room 729, Chicago 4, Ill.

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Two dormant scales in excellent condition. Fairbanks 2,850 lbs. capacity; Howe 3,200 lbs. capacity. Ronald Funk, Aberdeen, Idaho.

**FOR SALE**—One No. 1466, 15 ton, 22' Howe Motor Truck Scale, less than 5 years old and in perfect weighing condition, \$450.00 complete with steel. No priority needed. South Texas Pipe and Supply Co., P. O. Box 476, Corpus Christi, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One 15 ton, 34' rebuilt Howe Truck Scale, \$495.00 F.O.B. St. Louis, Mo., and one 20 ton, 34x9' rebuilt Howe Motor Truck Scale \$540.00 at St. Louis, Mo. Both guaranteed and subject to prior sale. W. S. Bussey, 1151 W. 29th St., Austin 21, Texas.

**MOTORS—GENERATORS**

**FOR SALE**—One 50 hp., 900 RPM., ball bearing Fairbanks-Morse motor; two Bauer Bros. 24" attrition mills, direct connected to two 20 hp. motors, complete with starters, 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle. Bargain for quick sale. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Michigan.

**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

**MOTORS—PUMPS—AIR COMPRESSORS;** Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**WANTED**—Coal unloader, twenty-five or thirty ft. long, with gasoline power drive. Armacost Elevators, Campbellstown, Ohio.

**WANTED**—We are in the market for your surplus equipment, such as Batch Mixers, Hammer Mills, Dryers, Filling Machines, Sifters, etc. What have you to offer? Loeb Equipment Supply Co., 910 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES**

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—** for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

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**SKF**  
BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS

**Subsidy** on flour to Cuba sold before May 1 has been increased 20 cents, to \$1.45 per cwt.

**The Senate** has authorized an investigation of the more than 3,700 executive orders issued by the President.

**Live hog** support prices will apply only to good and choice barrows and gilts weighing from 200 to 270 lbs., beginning April 15. Temporarily the support had been extended to hogs weighing as high as 330 lbs.

**A demand** that the order placing a ceiling on rough rice be rescinded has been made by a group of 16 members of Congress, alleging that proposed ceiling violates the emergency price control law, because it is below the 1942 levels and is below production costs. The latter factor instead of encouraging rice production will not only reduce the 1944 crop, "but will practically ruin the rice growers." they said.—P. J. P.

**CORN COBS**

Want to buy Corn Cobs to be used in making synthetic rubber.

Minimum weight 24,000 pounds.

Send your Cobs to war in synthetic rubber.

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SHELLED CORN**

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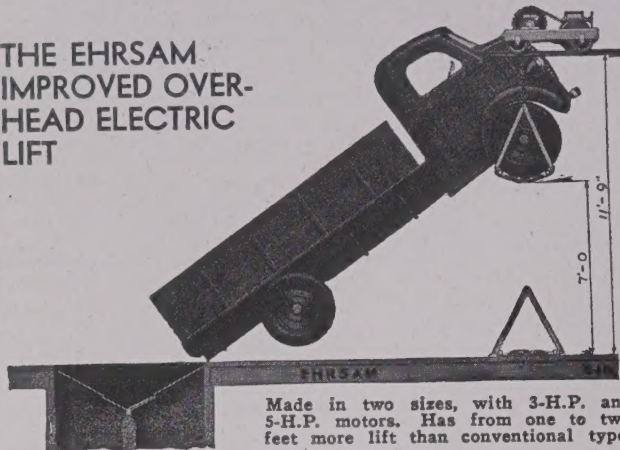
**Chas. P. Noell**

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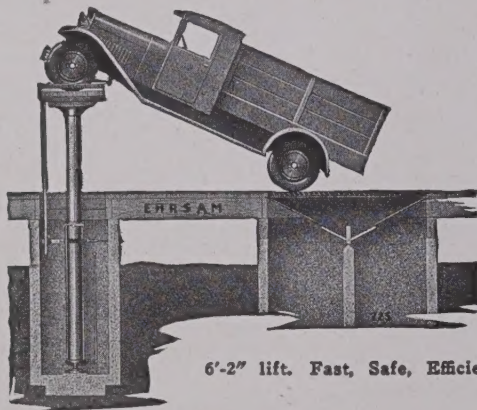
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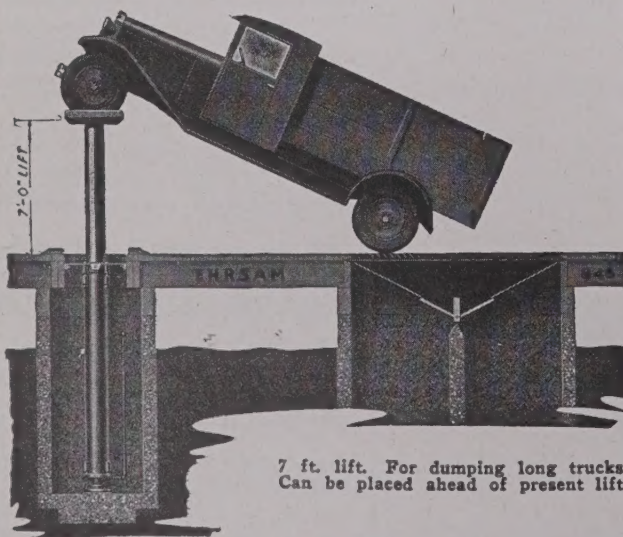
Made in two sizes, with 3-H.P. and 5-H.P. motors. Has from one to two feet more lift than conventional type.

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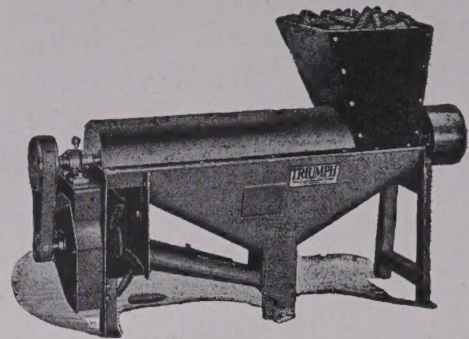
6'-2" lift. Fast, Safe, Efficient.

THE EHRSAM STYLE B PNEUMATIC LIFT



7 ft. lift. For dumping long trucks.  
Can be placed ahead of present lift.

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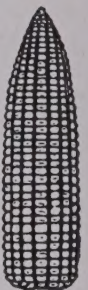


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Shells, Cleans and Separates 300 to 400  
Bushels of Shelled Corn per Hour**

● The Triumph No. 3 Corn Sheller has been built to meet an insistent demand for a Triumph machine having a larger capacity than standard models. These machines shell picked, husked, or snap corn. They separate corn, cobs and dirt, and discharge them through separate outlets and have a capacity of from 300 to 400 bushels of shelled corn per hour.

These shellers are built entirely of iron and steel and have few moving parts. Timken Roller Bearings are used throughout so that the shellers run easily and require little power. Ask your dealer for prices and a catalog that gives full details, or write to—

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co., 6180 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, Ohio



**TRIUMPH SHELLERS**

**DUST IS  
DYNAMITE**

**It Must Be  
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Dust can be controlled. Engineering service is a part of Mill Mutual Insurance and our Dust Control Bulletins and Engineering Data are offered without obligation to the milling and grain trade.

**Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau**

400 West Madison Street  
Chicago, Illinois



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., April 12, 1944

THE WEATHERMAN is giving the crop killers union a most discouraging season.

SOYBEANS can not be held in any considerable quantity by country shippers, under the rule effective Apr. 1, for their own account.

WITH the submarine menace disposed of why not import corn from Argentina which is offering new corn for June shipment at only 57 cents per bushel.

OAT HULLS are not so worthless as supposed, the Iowa Experiment Station having found that the addition of 20 per cent oat hulls caused increased growth of chicks.

A THORO cleaning of your elevator and its basement, followed with a heavy coat of whitewash and lye, makes it an unpleasant resting place for grain infesting insects, but if you wish to welcome the new crop with a safe storage place, fumigate your clean, empty house with a strong insecticide. Give the pests every encouragement to move on.

WHEN in doubt as to procedure under maximum price regulations play safe by getting a ruling on stated facts from the chief counsel of the grain section of the O.P.A. at Washington.

ACCIDENTS reported in this number include four fingers ground to a pulp in the gears of a feed mixer, a broken pulley resulted in belt striking workman on the head, a falling wall buried the third.

HAVING proved to its own satisfaction that the ceiling on corn is high enough will the O.P.A. mark down the support price of hogs correspondingly? How otherwise correct the maladjustment?

THE MANLIFT is an attractive hazard to the half-grown youth, who can be protected from his own curiosity by keeping the lift locked when not under the observation of the operator of the elevator.

FARMERS in other states could well follow the example set by Nebraska where they grew 28,742,000 bus. of white corn in 1943, to take advantage of the 15 to 20 cts. premium over yellow, which has prevailed for several years.

ALL the benefits of good weighing at terminals are lost to the country shipper who is not equipped to weigh the grain he places in the car. The terminal weighman may note a depression in the grain level, indicating a leak, but his careful work goes for nothing if the shipper never weighed the grain.

ONLY 26 fires in grain elevators and warehouses are reported in this number, however, half of the plants were saved from complete destruction, showing that at least half of the grain dealers are alert and well equipped to fight fires in their incipency. Are your water barrels full of a non-freezing solution.

THE EQUALIZATION fee imposed by the Canadian government on exports of feed grains to the United States, sometimes as high as 38 cents per bushel, is not so unfair as it seems. The Dominion has ceiling prices for the benefit of the people of Canada and Great Britain who are consumers. Proceeds of the equalization tax will go to the growers of the grains and in small part offset their loss thru the ceilings.

FARM LAND prices have risen 40 per cent above the average immediately before the war, boosted by record farm income and growing funds available for land purchases. Most of those buying land on credit are giving mortgages for more than half the sales price. Every widespread depression in history has been preceded by just such a conversion of liquid capital into fixed investment. Now, while the farmer is flush with cash, is the time for the elevator operator to collect all his old accounts receivable.

A DEFECT in the corn set aside order to country and terminal elevators is that it does not affect truckers taking corn off the farm. Formerly truckers bought much corn from the elevators. Now they have diverted their buying to the farm.

THE 5-cent margin allowed by the C.C.C. for handling soybeans thru the country elevator, which must guarantee weights and grades, is too small to support the grain handler, and should be increased to the point where there would be danger that the government would collect income tax.

AN IGNORAMUS jumps up with the assertion that the big corn products refining plant in Kansas City had to shut down because "speculators owned the corn in Kansas City." The president of the local Board of Trade takes pity on the poor devil to explain that the corn in the elevators is owned by or contracted by the processors. Officials of the grain exchanges have plenty to do to dispel the ignorance of bureaucrats without answering other nincompoops. As soon as one boob is answered another pops up.

## Outside Grain on Chicago Futures

Ever since future trading started on the Chicago Board of Trade hedging sales have been made of grain held elsewhere and not in position for delivery, the seller intending to buy in the future when the spot grain is sold.

When the outside grain price did not keep in step with the Chicago future the hedger had to take a loss, or sometimes a profit.

This situation would be remedied in great part by a proposed amendment to the rules of the Chicago Board providing for the tender on Chicago contracts of grain in store at specified points in eight states other than Illinois.

Precedents for delivery at remote points are furnished by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange trading in grain in store at Fort William and Port Arthur; and many years ago the New York Produce Exchange traded in futures based on grain in Buffalo elevators.

Adoption of the amendment would provide heavy ballast for the Chicago futures, since the elevators at the outside specified points have a capacity of over 300,000,000 bus., against the present total Chicago district capacity of 50,000,000 bus., only a part of which is regular for delivery on Chicago Board of Trade contracts.

With his grain deliverable either in his home market, at Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis or Kansas City, or on the Chicago Board of Trade the hedger would have a choice of the most advantageous to him.

Corners would be rendered practically impossible.



## Five Cents for Handling Soybeans Not Enough

The O.P.A. has increased the ceiling price to be paid for 1944 soybeans to \$2.04 but, while insisting on the employment of larger capital in financing the marketing of soybeans no change in the handling charge has been announced by the C.C.C., so many country elevator operators are threatening to refuse to handle the new crop. In no other commercial line has any merchant been fool enough voluntarily to attempt to handle a \$2.00 article on a margin of 2½ per cent. A mistake in weighing or grading, or a loss caused by splits, or over-grading beans might wipe out the country elevator earnings from handling beans for the entire season.

Grain dealers have bravely insisted that they should have, at least, 4 per cent for handling a dry crop, and when they undertake to handle a wet crop, like that brought to market in 1942, they should have, at least 5 per cent if they are to guarantee anything.

A survey of merchandising margins in any commercial line in any country town will disclose much wider margins in handling their commodities. Country grain merchants as a rule do not enjoy any unreasonable profits.

One impressive argument which has been repeatedly presented by operators of small elevators is that the handler of from 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of beans in a year cannot afford to handle the crop at his community on as small a margin as can the owner of a larger elevator, who will average from 100,000 to 200,000 bushels. The large elevator with a shipping and receiving leg can often handle efficiently as many bushels of beans in a day as the small elevator operator will handle in a month. The entire trade is fully entitled to a fairer consideration of the service it has to offer and should not be expected to wear out its elevator equipment or to give its time to handling any crop at a loss.

Everyone familiar with the grain handling of this country knows full well that existing facilities owned by the grain merchants of the land are absolutely necessary to attain the efficient and economical marketing of the grain crops. The grain elevator owners are entitled to greater consideration by the government and should be employed more generally in the handling and marketing of the surplus crops of the land.

The O.P.A. has fixed the ceiling prices without consideration for the grain merchants at country stations or in terminal markets and the C.C.C. has persisted in trying to fix handling charges to be assessed by the grain merchants at an unprofitable figure.

While the number of men engaged in the grain business added to the number of employees engaged in operating the

elevators is not as large as the number of farmers still tilling the soil, or the laborers still represented by the unions, all are citizens of the U. S. A. and entitled to fairer consideration than they have been given. If all of the grain and feed dealers' associations and the members of the grain exchanges combined with their employees for fairer consideration from the Government they might be able to obtain regulations which would permit them to serve better their farmer customers and also make a living.

While the bureaucrats have instituted regulations for the grain trade greatly to their disadvantage they may have honestly believed they were acting in a way that would minimize the danger of inflation, still we doubt that the handling of grain by the Government's representatives would have any different influence on inflation than if the same grain were handled by experienced merchants in their own elevators.

## Get the Government Out of Grain Business

The grain dealers of the U. S. A. have many million dollars invested in modern elevator facilities for cleaning, drying, improving and storing safely from the elements, this precious grain and field seeds garnered from the richest and best cultivated soil to be found anywhere. And the grain merchants of the land have long enjoyed marketing the crops of America, whether they realized a profit or a loss. Their many trying experiences has developed an efficiency in marketing unparalleled elsewhere.

World War II, with its wasteful spending spree, filled the politicians with such a festering fear of inflation they immediately grabbed control of the unguarded grain business and issued so many involved regulations, amendments and directives every grain merchant handling grain or feed became afflicted with double speed vertigo.

The C.C.C. has lost more money in handling grain since it engaged in the purchase and sale of all kinds of grain than the entire grain trade has made in the last five years, and President Hutson before the Appropriation Committee of the lower House of Congress admitted that the loss of many millions of dollars and the ownership of many millions of bushels of all kinds of grain which the C.C.C. is holding insures many more heavy losses.

The importation of wheat, oats and barley from Canada, and barley from the Argentine Republic has been controlled by a government agency without much employment or compensation for the grain elevator owners and operators who are equipped to handle more efficiently than any collection of bureaucrats ever assembled.

On July 1, 1943, the beginning of the

new crop year the C.C.C. was credited with owning commodities valued at one billion and sixty million dollars. The estimated value of the wheat holdings at that time was \$322,468,000; but since then much of this wheat has been sold for feed. What humans will do for their daily bread when the surplus wheat of the U. S. A. and Canada is consumed is difficult to estimate.

## Grain Dealers and Farmers Writhing with Resentment

The farmers of Ohio who have experienced much difficulty in understanding the bewildering interpretations of the O.P.A. regulations have been granted complete sympathy by the grain merchants who have experienced much difficulty in understanding the puzzling provisions of the different regulations and directives of some of the confusing rulings of the A.A.A. They have wrecked the offices of the A.A.A. in some Ohio agencies and destroyed the offensive records.

Had the ceiling on corn always been kept in harmony with the ceiling price on pork farmers would no doubt have been more content to sell their grain instead of feeding it as now. The late spring, muddy roads and the need for quick field work has interfered with farmers marketing of grain even though they might have been disposed to sell.

Grain dealers have been puzzled by the many different regulations from the start of the O.P.A. and naturally the feed grinders and dealers took advantage of every opportunity to learn the wishes of the government and how best to comply with the new regulations. Naturally the farmers were even more puzzled by the regulations and the lack of explanation by those who did understand the regulations so they have been more resentful of late than ever because of their inability to market corn at the country elevator as profitably as on the hoof at the local live stock market.

Recently the feed dealers of Delaware have organized in the hope of obtaining a clearer understanding of exactly what is wanted by the Government and to make it easier for their members to co-operate.

Some orders have been doubly confusing to the government officials and the department issuing the regulations. When all concerned have a clearer understanding of exactly what is wanted, doubtless, all will comply with the letter as well as the spirit of the regulations.

THE JOKER in the farmers soybean allocation order of Apr. 5 is that the grower of beans expecting meal under the order will find himself limited by the amount of set-aside meal allocated to the state in which he resides.



## Country Elevator Operators "Employed" as Corn Buyers

A firm employs country elevator operator to buy corn for its account from producers and to thereafter ship corn to buyer. How is maximum price of corn and service computed?

Answer by Carl R. Schulz, O.P.A. counsel: Transaction may be indirect method of handling country shipper transaction. If so, aggregate maximum price for corn and service is country shipper price, if not, maximum price of corn is producers price and this maximum price limitation cannot be evaded by service charge not authorized by regulation. Only service charge authorized for buying corn is brokerage charge of 0.5c per bushel if purchase negotiated in carload quality.

## Corn Set Aside Order of Apr. 1

F. D. O. 96, the "corn set aside order," was amended effective 12:01 a. m., Apr. 1, by the War Food Administration to increase to 60% from 35% the amount set aside.

Every country elevator operator located in the set aside area shall, in each fifteen-day period, set aside, reserve, and hold, for sale and shipment to designated purchasers, an amount equivalent to 60 per cent of all corn received by him during such period.

Every terminal elevator operator located in the set aside area shall, in each fifteen-day period, set aside, reserve, and hold, for sale and shipment to designated purchasers, an amount equivalent to 60 per cent of all corn received by him during such period from persons other than country elevator operators.

All corn which, on the effective date of this order, is in storage in any country elevator or terminal elevator located in the set aside area, and is owned by or has been consigned for sale to the operator of such country elevator or terminal elevator, respectively, shall be considered as having been received on that date.

Any corn which has been set aside, reserved, and held under this order, and which is offered for sale to a designated purchaser and not accepted by such designated purchaser within 24 hours from the time that such offer is received by the designated purchaser, may be offered for sale to the Commodity Credit Corporation at 208 S. La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill., and if not accepted by the C.C.C. or a designated purchaser specified by such corporation within 24 hours from the time that such offer is received by the corporation, shall be released from the set aside requirements of this order and shall, without further notice to the holder, be subject to disposition at his option.

Counties in the set-aside area are:

Minnesota—Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rock, Watonwan, Yellow Medicine.

Nebraska—Burt, Butler, Cass, Cuming, Dodge, Douglas, Lancaster, Otoe, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Thurston, Washington.

Iowa—Audubon, Boone, Buena Vista, Calhoun, Carroll, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dallas, Dickinson, Emmet, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Humboldt, Ida, Jasper, Kossuth, Lyon, Marshall, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Poweshiek, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Tama, Webster, Winnebago, Woodbury, Wright.

Illinois—Bureau, Cass, Champaign, Christian, De Witt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, La Salle, Lee, Livingston, Logan, McLean, Macon, Marshall, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Moultrie, Peoria, Piatt, Putnam, Sangamon, Scott, Stark, Tazewell, Vermillion, Will, Woodford.

Indiana—Benton, Fountain, Jasper, Montgomery, Newton, Pulaski, Starke, Tippecanoe, Vermillion, Warren, White.

Purchasers to whom set aside corn must be offered are Anheuser Busch, Inc., St. Louis; Clinton Co., Clinton, Ia.; Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago; Penick & Ford, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Commercial Solvents Corp., Peoria, Ill.; The Hubinger Co., Keokuk, Ia.; Union

Starch & Refining Co., St. Louis; American Maize Products Co., Chicago; Evans Milling Co., Indianapolis. Others may be added.

Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance therewith would work an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him may file a petition for relief with the Order Administrator. Such petition for relief shall be addressed to "Order Administrator, Food Distribution Order No. 96, Grain Products Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C." Petition shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought.

## Pricing Oats, Barley, Grain Sorghums

TMPR 33 in acting upon oats, barley and grain sorghums froze the price of such grains at the point where located on the effective date of the regulation, Dec. 6, 1943, at the existing relationship to the most closely related and therefore normal market that was listed in the freeze order of each such grain. This does not give an option to select the most favorable base point less freight in determining origin price. The normal base point, and the relationship thereto which existed during period Nov. 29 to Dec. 3, 1943, will govern. MPR 511 is an extension of this freeze order, it also temporary in nature, and pricing thereunder follows the pattern of temporary order.

Following determination of the price at any point on Dec. 6, 1943, the regulation permits each separate lot of oats, barley and grain sorghums to be priced in any subsequent sale by addition of transportation costs, service charges, and markups normal to the trade for the transaction being priced. The provision for base point prices does not prevent sales at such base points on the basis of origin plus transportation in accordance with the foregoing.

—Carl R. Schulz, chief counsel, Grains and Fertilizers Section OPA Washington.

## No Increase in Price of Corn —O.P.A.

No increase in the price of corn is contemplated by the Office of Price Administration during the crop year that ends October 1944. Price Administrator Chester Bowles, announced April 4.

"This statement is being made to clear up confusion caused by unfounded reports that there might be corn price increases," Mr. Bowles explained.

"There is no economic justification for increasing feed prices in view of the present relationship between feed prices and livestock product prices.

"Producers of corn received an average price of \$1.13 per bushel on Feb. 15, which was 4 percent over the \$1.09 national parity on that date. Present ceiling prices for corn assure farmers selling this grain the highest price since the short crop year of 1936-1937.

"An increase in the price of corn would not bring any substantial increase in corn production and would have the adverse effect of requiring increased prices on beef, veal, lamb, pork, butter, eggs, poultry and other livestock products—without increasing the output of these livestock products.

"While farmers selling corn for cash would benefit from increased corn prices, the great majority of farmers feeding corn to poultry and livestock would suffer."

Clinton, Ia.—The Clinton Co. closed its large corn processing plant Apr. 1, for lack of corn.

Rye Ceilings may be considered at three meetings to be held by the O.P.A., at Chicago, Omaha and Minneapolis Apr. 14, 15, 17 and 18, by invitation, the stated purpose being to study the proper differentials between markets and grades.

## Mark-up Is Not Broker's Commission

Carl R. Schulz, chief counsel of the grain and fertilizer section of the O.P.A., Washington, desires wide publicity on the following ruling, as there is widespread misunderstanding:

Handling Charges MPR 515—"The markup of 1½ cents for a seller who does not warehouse soybeans is permitted only for a seller of the beans, that is, a person who buys for his own account and then resells. That mark-up is not intended as a brokers commission, that is, as the commission of a person who acts as the agent for either the buyer or the seller and who never takes title to the beans. Such commissions are still subject to MPR 163, as amended, as service charges."

## Trading Discontinued in May Oats and Barley

The Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on Apr. 4 adopted the following regulation:

WHEREAS, the prices of futures contracts calling for the delivery of oats in May, 1944, and barley in May, 1944, have been for some considerable time "bid" at the permissible ceiling, and

WHEREAS, the supply of oats and barley at the present time available in this market does not seem to be adequate to justify new trading in these contracts, and

WHEREAS, an emergency exists because of these circumstances, the directors, acting under the provisions of Rule 251, order

Beginning at the opening of trading Wednesday, Apr. 5, 1944, no new futures contracts, calling for the delivery of oats in May, 1944, or in barley in May, 1944, may be entered into, and

That trades in futures contracts calling for the delivery of oats in May, 1944, and barley in May, 1944, may be made only for the purpose of liquidating contracts which were outstanding at the close of business Tuesday, Apr. 4, 1944, and

That clearing members must, before accepting and executing any futures orders calling for the delivery of oats in May, 1944, or barley in May, 1944, determine that such orders are in fact for the purpose of liquidation only.

## Allowance for Shrinkage

The GFA Peanut Ass'n, a government agency, contracted with W. F. Covington Planter Co., warehouseman, to purchase peanuts of farmers. Defendant Covington Co. purchased 2,360,762 pounds of peanuts under the authority paying with drafts on the Commodity Credit Corporation. When warehouse receipts were surrendered Covington held out 27 tons as the 3 per cent shrinkage, the agreement having been that the warehouseman could be allowed not over 3 per cent shrinkage.

Suit was brought by the government agency and the circuit court of Henry County, Alabama, gave judgment for defendant. On appeal this was reversed by the Supreme Court of Alabama, holding that warehouseman was entitled to the actual shrinkage, which in this case was one per cent.—192 *Southern Rep.* 502.

## Intra-Plant Switching Not Free

The Supreme Court of the United States on Mar. 27 unanimously upheld the decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission directing cancellation of tariff provisions eliminating charges for spotting freight cars at doors of factories in the industrial plant of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill. The opinion of the lower court was reversed.

The plant area of the Staley Co. extends two and a quarter miles and includes forty buildings and 20 miles of track having 18 points at which freight is loaded or unloaded.

Inbound cars are placed on interchange tracks on arrival; and later by two or more car movements spotted at points co-ordinated with the industry operation.

The Commission held that the service beyond the interchange track was in excess of that involved in switching cars to a team track or ordinary industrial siding or spur. Therefore the carriers should not eliminate charges for spotting at this plant.



## Asked — Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Loan on Sudan Seed

**Grain & Feed Journals:** We note on page 225 the government loan rates on grains. We do not find in this column a loan price on Sudan seed. We understand there will be a loan on this commodity.—E. O. Billingslea Grain Co., Frederick, Okla.

**Ans.:** The loan values on 45 kinds of seeds were announced earlier and published in detail, including Sudan, on page 160 of the Journal for Feb. 23. The support price on common Sudan is 6 cts. per pound; on certified seed 9 cts. per lb.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Mar. 24. Midwestern Feed Mixers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

April 21, 22. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Californian, Fresno, Calif.

May 3. American Corn Millers Federation, Edgewater Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 11. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

May 11, 12. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

May 12, 13. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Fort Worth, Tex.

May 15. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

May 18, 19. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 23, 24, 25, 26. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 5, 6.—Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7, 8. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 14, 15, 16. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

June 15, 16, 17. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Medinah Club, Chicago, Ill.

June 19, 20. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

### Superintendents Convention Dates

Chicago has been selected as the host-city for the fifteenth annual convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, according to an announcement by R. B. Pow, Fort William, Ont., president of the Association.

The dates are June 15-16-17th and headquarters will be the Medinah Club, a public hotel offering quiet and commodious accommodations to the notoriously hard-working convention delegates. Built during the lush twenties, the quarters are extravagant in comfort and facilities offered. On a site away from loop noises, delegates will find not only reasonable room rates, but the best meals in town, undisturbed meeting rooms and all the facilities of a fine club for after-session relaxation—should any find time for a swim, bowling, squash, etc.

So many new wartime problems have confronted plant heads, both managing and operat-

ing, that 250 rooms were reserved to assure accommodations for everyone. Present indications point towards having to boost that figure.

### Impending Crisis in Feed and Food Grains

Philip Raymond O'Brien, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, speaking before the Agricultural Council of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce, recently delivered an able address on the feed crisis, touching on the following high lights:

With a stubbornness rarely encountered, those responsible for the ceiling price on corn have stood by their mistakes, and refused to make the essential adjustments.

One inescapable fact is that we are draining our wheat reserves at an alarming rate. We cannot continue that rate without facing the necessity of bread rationing.

We simply cannot continue to have a ceiling price on corn at such a discount under its value when fed into hogs, unless we want to continue to create a larger hog, cattle and poultry population, whose number now it is impossible to feed.

The disappearance of corn for the three months, Oct. 1, 1943, to Jan. 1, 1944, was nearly as much as was produced in this whole country for the years 1934 and 1936.

We simply have created a policy Frankenstein that may well devour us. This is the danger always existent when the supreme power of price-fixing, rigid ceilings, and a managed economy is placed in the hands of a few who are totally incompetent to perform such a gigantic task.

The most practical solution, is to raise the ceiling on corn to a price which will make it equally profitable for farmers to sell corn through commercial channels or to feed it to his animals. This, I believe, is the proper, courageous, statesmanlike remedy, and the one which I advocate. The ceiling price I suggest is \$1.45 a bushel, Chicago basis.

Corn ground by 11 refiners during February amounted to 10,623,810 bus., against 11,364,015 bus. in January and 9,622,338 bus. in February, 1943.

### New Pres. of Milwaukee Exchange

The election of Carl A. Houlton as president of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, guarantees an efficient administration of its varied activities, Mr. Houlton having served the Exchange 2 years as first vice pres., 2 years as second vice pres., and on numerous committees, six years as chairman of the important transportation committee.

Starting with the Flanley Grain Co. at Sioux City in 1908, his ability was soon recognized by transfer to the Flanley office in Omaha, where for eight years he held membership in the Omaha Grain Exchange.

His grain career was interrupted by entrance into the air service in World War I. Upon discharge in 1919 he was sent to Milwaukee as manager of the Flanley Grain Co. Milwaukee office, becoming at that time a member of the then Chamber of Commerce.

In 1923 he went with the La Budde Feed & Grain Co. as manager of the grain department of this live wire concern, and has continued with it ever since.

### O.P.A. Enforcement

The Joliet Grain Market, Joliet, Ill., was fined \$917.77 for charging more than the ceiling price for mixed animal feed.

The Ursa (Ill.) Farmers Co-operative was fined \$2,500 and costs Mar. 30 in the U. S. district court at Springfield, Ill., after pleading guilty to having violated the ceiling on corn.—P. J. P.

C. P. McKinney, Marlowe, Okla., producer of broomcorn, is charged by the O.P.A. with having sold 12,903 pounds of broomcorn to Ben Ball of Lindsay at \$322.57 in excess of the ceiling price. The O.P.A. asks an injunction against future sales above ceiling prices, and \$967.71 damages.

Scott Moore and Earl Moore, brothers, of Lindsay, Okla., are charged by the O.P.A. with having bought broomcorn from several persons, paying higher than ceiling prices. The court is asked for an order restraining the brothers from in the future purchasing or selling broomcorn at excessive prices.

Failure to place the moisture percentage on sales tickets of corn sold to truckers led to a claim for \$511.02 against O. W. Livergood & Co., operating elevators at Bethany, Coles and Chipps Station in Moultrie County, Ill. Settlement was made by payment of \$1,533.06 for the over ceiling sales. Ross Livergood, Decatur, silent partner, had no knowledge of the violation.

In the United States court at Omaha Mar. 24 the following 9 grain concerns were charged with violating the emergency price control act by buying corn at higher than ceiling prices:

Farmers Union Co-operative Grain & Stock Ass'n, Genoa, six counts; Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, Gothenburg, four counts; Albion Elevator & Lumber Co., five counts; Cherny & Watson Lumber Co., Albion, five counts; J. W. Warrick, jr. and sr., Meadow Grove, five counts; Farmers Grain Co., Newman Grove, three counts; Farmers Co-operative Elevator Ass'n, Lindsey, 10 counts; B. C. Christopher & Co., Shelton, two counts; Kenneth W. Carter, St. Edwards, 11 counts.

White Corn production is greater in Nebraska than in any other state. Its 1943 crop was 28,742,000 bus. At the premium of 15c over yellow growers realized \$4,000,000 more profit.



C. A. Houlton, Milwaukee, Wis., Pres. Grain & Stock Exchange



# Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

## The Yeggmen Are in Action

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Burglars and safe crackers are active in elevators. Outside night lights, heavy doors and locks are inexpensive measures of safety. Leaving large sums of money in ordinary safes is playing right into the hands of professional safe crackers.—A. E. Leif.

## Ceiling Prices Stops Speculation

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Washington news is the dominating influence in the grain futures trend, with little incentive for trade until the present situation is clarified. Fixing of ceiling prices on corn has discouraged investment ownership, and the open interest in corn futures has been decreasing steadily. The favorable feeding ratio keeps cash corn firm. There has been a fair movement to market, with moisture showing no improvement due to prolonged unfavorable weather conditions. The long period of winter weather has made feeding requirements heavy for all grain and roughage.

This unfortunate experience emphasizes the need of selecting seed of good germination and adaptability to the locality where planted to assure earliest possible maturity. Proper inoculation of beans will under normal conditions raise the yield per acre. The inoculation cost is small and will generally pay big dividends.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

## Let the Grain Trade Function Normally

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Lest we forget. The economic production and distribution of food is worthy of careful study. Man can live without all other commodities, but he must eat, be able to obtain food at prices within range of his ability to pay. Upon food depends civilization and orderly government. It is the most vital problem of the ages, and remains when others pass.

The proper handling of grain is one of the big safety valves in human progress. The present system of marketing has been in the making for years. It is not perfect, neither is any other system of business nor form of government, but it is PRACTICAL and PROGRESSIVE, changed and improved whenever new and better methods are found. When free to operate, it is the MOST ECONOMIC and EFFICIENT of any system of marketing and distribution yet devised. Its value in emergencies was proven in the Civil War of the sixties, and in World War Number One.

Every grain dealer country and terminal is a part of this system. They have worked together in its building and operation. And IF they believe in it they should boost it, be proud of it, brag about it, keep on bragging, and not give way to critics and jugglers. Let's do it now, tomorrow may be too late. Remember a boob with a hammer can quickly destroy a mechanism that took a century to perfect. Only enthusiasm, straight thinking and hard work will in the long run get right results.

A ceiling or a floor on both prices and wages may be necessary at times. But this is largely a function of government to be used only in emergencies and then advisedly. Neither the law of supply and demand nor the law of compensation has been repealed, and never will be.—Jones & Halter.

## Another Slaughter of Pigs Threatened

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Farmers dissatisfied with the A.A.A. are getting to a place where they are going to do something some day not far off.

We will get out a good acreage this year and may have large crops, but if the boys and young men are taken away in the coming year there will be a great decrease in acreage, and short crops.

It looks like there will have to be another great slaughter of pigs; and, if there is, I fear the outcome of such action.—R. W. Lenox, Richwood, O.

## February Inspections of Soybeans

Inspected receipts of soybeans in February showed an increase over those for January, with continued improvement in quality. February inspections totaled 3,475 cars compared with 3,133 cars in January. Inspected receipts for October-February this season were 65,030 cars compared with 43,040 cars for the same period the previous year.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in February was somewhat higher than in January, 87 per cent grading No. 2 or better in February compared with 74 per cent the preceding month. Thirteen per cent fell in the lower grades in February compared with 26 per cent in January. Eighty-six per cent graded No. 2 or better October through February this season compared with 37 per cent for the corresponding months last year.

Inspections of soybeans in February include truck receipts equivalent to about 25 cars.

INSPECTED RECEIPTS, FEBRUARY, 1944.  
IN CARLOTS<sup>1</sup>

Class	Grades				Total	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Oct.	1, '43, to Feb.
Yellow ...	1,852	1,164	375	36	32	64,535
Green ....	..	..	..	..	..	24
Brown ....	1	1	..	..	..	31
Black ....	5	1	..	1	1	184
Mixed ....	1	4	..	..	1	256
Total cars	1,859	1,170	375	37	34	
Percent...	53	34	11	1	1	
Oct.-Feb.						
Cars ...	34,901	21,169	7,528	977	455	65,030
Percent..	54	32	12	1	1	100
Oct.-Feb.						
Cars ...	6,826	9,121	8,224	5,893	12,976	43,040
Percent..	16	21	19	14	30	100

<sup>1</sup>Truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,500 bus. equal 1 carload.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The plant of the Corn Products Refining Co. closes and opens with the supply of corn. Closed Mar. 23 it opened Apr. 10 on diversion of corn from Chicago to Kansas City. For a week's operation, 5 days, 80 cars of corn are required.

## C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, or Oct. 1, 1944.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

## C. C. C. 1945 Loan Maturities

WHEAT, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.

CORN, on demand, or Sept. 30, 1945.

RYE, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.

BARLEY, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, or June 30, 1945.

FLAXSEED, on demand, or Mar. 3 or June 30, 1945.

## C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1.

CORN, 81c to \$1.01 per bushel for No. 3.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

## C. C. C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 85% of parity as of July 1, 1944, available until Dec. 31, 1944, on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 85% of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2, delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

Workers on farms Mar. 1 totaled 8,562,000, the lowest number on record for that date, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports.

## Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	162
Feb. 15..	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	164
Mar. 15..	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	165
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	166
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	166.0
June 15..	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	167.0
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	168.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	168.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	168.0
Oct. 15..	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	169.0
Nov. 15..	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	169.0
Dec. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0
Jan. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0
Feb. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Mar. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0

FARM PRICES						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15..	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15..	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.3	165
Apr. 15..	123.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15..	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15..	126.0	108.0	65.0	90.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15..	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15..	137.0	105.0	76.0	102.0	103.0	180.0
Dec. 15..	143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0
Jan. 15..	146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0
Feb. 15..	146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0
Mar. 15..	146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0



# Distant Grain to be Deliverable on Chicago Contracts

The warehouse committee of the Chicago Board of Trade after careful study came to the conclusion that the most desirable method of relieving the Chicago elevator capacity situation was to make use of elevator space outside the Chicago district. On recommendation by the committee the directors of the Board posted for ballot Apr. 18 the following amendment to the rules:

281-A.—ADDITIONAL DELIVERIES BY WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.—On and after May 1, 1944, any outstanding futures contracts for the delivery of grain executed under the rules of this Association may be satisfied by deliveries of warehouse receipts as authorized by Rule 281 and also by deliveries of warehouse receipts issued by public warehouses which meet the following qualifications:

- (a) Public warehouses licensed under the United States Warehouse Act of Aug. 11, 1916, as amended, located in the Chicago District but not provided with water transportation, or
- (b) Public warehouses licensed under the United States Warehouse Act of Aug. 11, 1916, as amended, located in the following locations:  
ILLINOIS: Alton, Beardstown, Bloomington, Cairo, Champaign, Decatur, East St. Louis, Kankakee, Pekin, Peoria, Savanna, Sheldon, Springfield.  
INDIANA: Decatur, Evansville, Indianapolis, Lawrenceburg, Schneider.  
IOWA: Burlington, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Sioux City.  
KANSAS: Dodge City, Hutchinson, Kansas City, Topeka, Salina, Wichita.  
MISSOURI: St. Joseph, St. Louis.  
NEBRASKA: Fremont, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Omaha.  
OKLAHOMA: Enid.  
WISCONSIN: Manitowoc, Superior.
- (c) Public warehouses regular for delivery of grain on futures contracts made under the rules of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.
- (d) Public warehouses regular for the delivery of grain on futures contracts made under the rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade.
- (e) Public warehouses regular for the delivery of grain on futures contracts made under the rules of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange.
- (f) Provided, however, that none of the above designated public warehouses may charge more or less than the rates set forth in their published public tariff of rates which shall not be more than one-twentieth cent per bushel per day or less than one-thirtieth cent per bushel per day for storage, or more than 1.5 cents for elevation (including ten days free storage) or less than 1 cent for elevation (including ten days free storage).

Provided: (1) That when notices of intention to deliver are given to the Board of Trade Clearing Corporation and such notices specify warehouse receipts, issued by any of the above designated warehouses, such receipts must comply with the following conditions:

- (a) They must be for grain in lots of 5,000 bus. (with a permissible variance of not to exceed 1 per cent) in any one warehouse, and
  - (b) They must provide for grain of the grades specified in Rule 292, and
  - (c) They must be in Chicago ready for delivery at the time the notice of intention to deliver is given to the Board of Trade Clearing Corporation.
- (2) That such notices of intention to deliver must be accompanied,
- (a) By a statement by the owner of the grain that the grain covered by the warehouse receipts is insured against loss by fire for at least 85% of its value to cover the buyer until noon of the second business day following payment for the delivery, and
  - (b) By a statement by the warehouseman issuing the receipts that the grain when loaded out of the warehouse will be furnished with state or federal inspection subject to federal appeal and will be weighed by licensed weighmasters, and
  - (c) By a statement by the warehouseman (operating warehouses outside the Chicago district) that free of any service or commission charge, the warehouseman will order cars, load grain promptly, furnish weight and inspection certificates, Bs/L, together with copy of transit directions and mail same to the owner of the grain or his agent as directed.

(3) That when payment is made,

- (a) For grain delivered in warehouses located outside of the Chicago district the price to be paid shall be determined by the delivery price named in the notice of intention to deliver less full rail freight allowance to move the grain to Chicago, less ten days storage charges at the rates published by the warehouse in accordance with law, less 2 cents per bushel.
- (b) For grain delivered in warehouses located in the Chicago district but not provided with water transportation, the price to be paid shall be determined by the delivery price named in the notice of intention to deliver, less ten days storage charges at the rates published by the warehouse in accordance with law. At the time payment is made the seller must give to the buyer a written guaranty from the operator of the warehouse issuing the receipts that the warehouseman, on the demand of the buyer, will, free of charge beyond the first point of loading, place the grain on vessels (furnished by the buyer) for shipment from Chicago.
- (c) In all cases there must be endorsed upon the notice of intention to deliver, or invoice for the grain a statement showing the freight rate which is calculated to move the grain to Chicago, and provide live transit billing which will move the grain on the proportional or reshipping rate from Chicago to Eastern trunk line territory. It shall be the obligation of the seller to furnish to the buyer a written guaranty from the warehouseman issuing the receipts that the warehouseman will keep such billing as he may have designated as applicable (or its equivalent) alive until the grain is ordered loaded and shipped.

The committee found that in the wheat flour milling industry, for instance, flour mills are scattered thruout the wheat belt. If deliveries on futures contracts can be made close to the point of conversion, the grain can be distributed by the trade in a more even and normal flow, thereby increasing the use of the futures market as a source of supply for those mills which are out of position now with respect to taking deliveries in Chicago and moving grain back against the stream of normal transportation.

The committee is of the opinion, after consulting with many important hedgers that the futures market will be safer and more desirable to use for hedging purposes if deliveries on the futures contracts can be made when necessary or desirable without interfering with the physical location of the grain for merchandising purposes. The committee has been advised by many hedgers that they will feel much more free to place hedges in Chicago under such a method of delivery as the committee has recommended.

It is conceivable that the elevator space in Chicago might be completely blocked by buyers of futures contracts accumulating grain in a normal and proper manner and for tax purposes holding the same in delivery elevators over a considerable length of time. Such circumstances as these could not have been in the minds of our members when the rules under which we are presently living were made but now arise from our present day wartime conditions.

The committee is not at this time endeavoring to debate the proposition. Its only desire is to present to the membership a dispassionate and clear statement of its findings and recommendations and the facts upon which it made its recommendation.

The committee is of the opinion that each of the associations of members of the association, namely, grain commission merchants, the cash grain commission merchants and the Cash Grain Ass'n. should hold meetings of their members to discuss this very important change in our rules and in our policy.

Argentina has decreed the reopening of markets for future delivery of oats, barley, rye and sunflower seed of the 1943-44 crop.

## Rice Ceiling Raised to \$1.55

East Arkansas rice farmers, who recently voiced opposition to what they termed a low ceiling price on Early Prolific rough rice, have been granted an increase of 8.3 cents. The new ceiling is \$1.55 a bushel.

Walter Grundon of Jonesboro, Ark., who with C. C. Cox and V. L. Tindall of Stuttgart, represented Eastern Arkansas rice growers at New Orleans recently in a conference with officials of the Office of Price Administration, said, the federal agency plans to set up a rice grading system. Growers generally are opposed to this system, but this "seems to be the only means whereby a grading can be put into effect for fair treatment of all."—J. H. G.

## European Corn Borer Damage in 1943

The European corn borer caused a loss of \$33,360,000 to the 1943 corn crop grown in the northeastern part of the United States, according to estimates made by the Dept. of Agri. from a survey conducted in cooperation with State experiment stations. Of this amount about \$27,800,000 loss occurred in corn harvested for grain, and \$5,560,000 in sweet corn.

The area affected by the European corn borer extends from the Atlantic Coast westward across the Corn Belt into eastern Iowa and Missouri.

The estimate of borer damage in 1943 is almost double that of 1942, which was \$17,000,000.

The greatest damage in any State occurred in Indiana, where the loss was chiefly in field corn and totaled about \$11,500,000. The second largest loss was in Illinois and amounted to about \$6,500. The greatest damage in the sweet corn crop occurred in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Washington, D. C.—Hoping to get corn from Argentina the C.C.C. and W.F.A. have asked the war shipping administration to allocate boats.

## C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Mar. 31, 1944, had completed 121,282 loans on 129,809,194 bus. of 1943 wheat in the amount of \$161,949,992.92. The wheat loans made include 45,296,631 bus. stored on farms and 84,512,563 bus. stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.248 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. Liquidations to date amounted to 84,511,358 bus. of which 15,035,552 bus. were stored on farms and 69,475,806 bus. stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 533,693 loans had been completed on 406,204,108 bus. in the amount of \$459,010,711.84. Loans by States follow:

States of Origin	Number	Loans Completed	Liquidations
Arkansas	2	3,463	.....
California	48	362,150	213,401
Colorado	2,473	4,341,018	3,205,040
Delaware	456	165,900	127,951
Idaho	993	1,987,785	871,174
Illinois	340	127,936	75,297
Indiana	90	44,244	21,975
Iowa	435	230,966	158,700
Kansas	23,658	23,350,627	18,321,552
Kentucky	91	45,778	30,239
Maryland	1,405	461,024	369,573
Michigan	26	5,718	1,796
Minnesota	5,987	3,194,909	2,159,930
Missouri	382	136,922	88,784
Montana	6,719	12,628,829	5,780,037
Nebraska	11,574	9,825,654	6,164,325
New Jersey	35	11,284	7,285
New Mexico	299	549,878	425,147
North Carolina	5	756	756
North Dakota	30,562	30,301,625	18,037,190
Ohio	284	60,897	35,192
Oklahoma	10,308	7,131,951	5,736,906
Oregon	1,896	6,110,560	2,919,434
Pennsylvania	448	115,550	58,165
South Dakota	8,550	4,811,063	2,809,258
Tennessee	284	77,380	42,662
Texas	9,999	12,781,687	10,935,724
Utah	104	218,114	141,569
Virginia	118	36,013	17,218
Washington	3,094	9,688,729	5,362,653
Wyoming	637	1,000,784	392,425
Total	121,282	129,809,194	84,511,358



## From Abroad

Portugal will begin bread rationing, unable to obtain from Canada its 4,000,000 bus. annual requirement.

Greek relief up to Feb. 15 had 15,000 tons of Canadian wheat allocated, Prime Minister Mackenzie King reported.

For cutting across the corner of a field in which wheat was growing three persons were fined in police court of Slough, Eng.

The export price of wheat has been raised by the Argentine Wheat Board 4c per bushel, to \$1.01, encouraged by sales of 150,000 to 200,000 tons to Mexico.

Sunflower seed acreage in Argentina is estimated at 3,304,860, compared with 1,664,780 in 1942-43. The increase is due to the government offer of a high fixed price.

Portugal's wheat acreage for the 1944 crop is about 450,000 hectares (1 hectare=2.471 acres), compared with 480,000 hectares for the 1943 and 577,936 hectares for the 1942 crops. Production of wheat in 1944 is estimated at from 300,000 to 400,000 metric tons, compared with 300,000 tons in 1943 and 524,252 tons in 1942.

The grain regulating board of Argentina has been authorized to continue until July 31 the sale of old wheat for fuel. Of the 2,000,000 tons so set aside in July, 1943, there remain several months' supply. Electric power plants in Buenos Aires burn 100,000 tons wheat monthly.

Rice crop of free China in 1943 was 7 per cent larger than in 1942.

Sweden's wheat acreage has been considerably increased for the 1944 harvest.

American citizens who have arrived in Lisbon from internment in Germany express the view that Germany is still well fed, though it is undeniable that the retreat in Russia will have far-reaching consequences, as it is estimated that 500,000 tons of wheat and other food were brought in from the Ukraine last summer.—Times, London.

The present famine in Bengal, and hunger to varying degrees in other parts of India, is the natural result of the increased population, while production of food has remained almost constant. The Indian cultivator, then, receives discouragingly low yields for his efforts. He reaps some 731 pounds of rice per acre compared with 2,307 pounds in Japan, and his yield of wheat is only about 10.4 bus. per acre.

From Melbourne the Canadian government has received from its Australian trade commissioner the following cable: "Australian wheat production 1943-44 now estimated at 107,500,000 bushels. 40 million bushels of wheat and flour sold to the British Ministry of Food at following approximate prices: east of Suez 94 cents f.o.b. for bagged, and 86 cents f.o.b. for bulk; west of Suez 86 cents for bagged, and 77 cents for bulk. A further advance of 17 cents per bushel has been granted on non-quota wheat in No. 6 pool, bringing advances on non-quota wheat in this pool to 53 cents per bushel."

## C.C.C. Corn Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through March 31, 1944, had completed 6,184 loans on 6,950,631 bus. in the amount of \$5,856,701.32. The average amount advanced was 84 cents per bushel. On the same date last year 46,013 loans had been completed on 54,151,145 bus. in the amount of \$41,864,147.55. Loans by States follow:

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm-Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Illinois	630	812,382	\$ 720,754.19
Indiana	68	60,889	55,423.16
Iowa	3,730	4,234,100	2,540,537.85
Kansas	24	19,723	16,829.64
Kentucky	3	11,780	11,308.80
Minnesota	369	337,186	281,440.07
Missouri	207	208,914	179,553.54
Nebraska	978	1,101,630	914,800.32
Ohio	25	15,743	14,906.32
South Dakota	150	148,284	121,147.43
Total	6,184	6,950,631	\$5,856,701.32

Combined farm and warehouse loans outstanding on other 1943 loan programs:

Loans	Quantity	Amount
Barley	523	440,311 bus. \$ 322,635.55
Flaxseed	1,847	510,867 bus. 1,356,927.54
Grain Sorghums	23	45,247 bus. 38,201.78
Soybeans	460	222,878 bus. 409,642.48
Rye	116	68,370 bus. 52,175.93
Dry Edible Beans	10	201,989 lbs. 10,652.56
Dry Edible Peas	44	1,710,579 lbs. 74,928.85
Hay and Pasture Seed.	6	3,984 lbs. 749.96

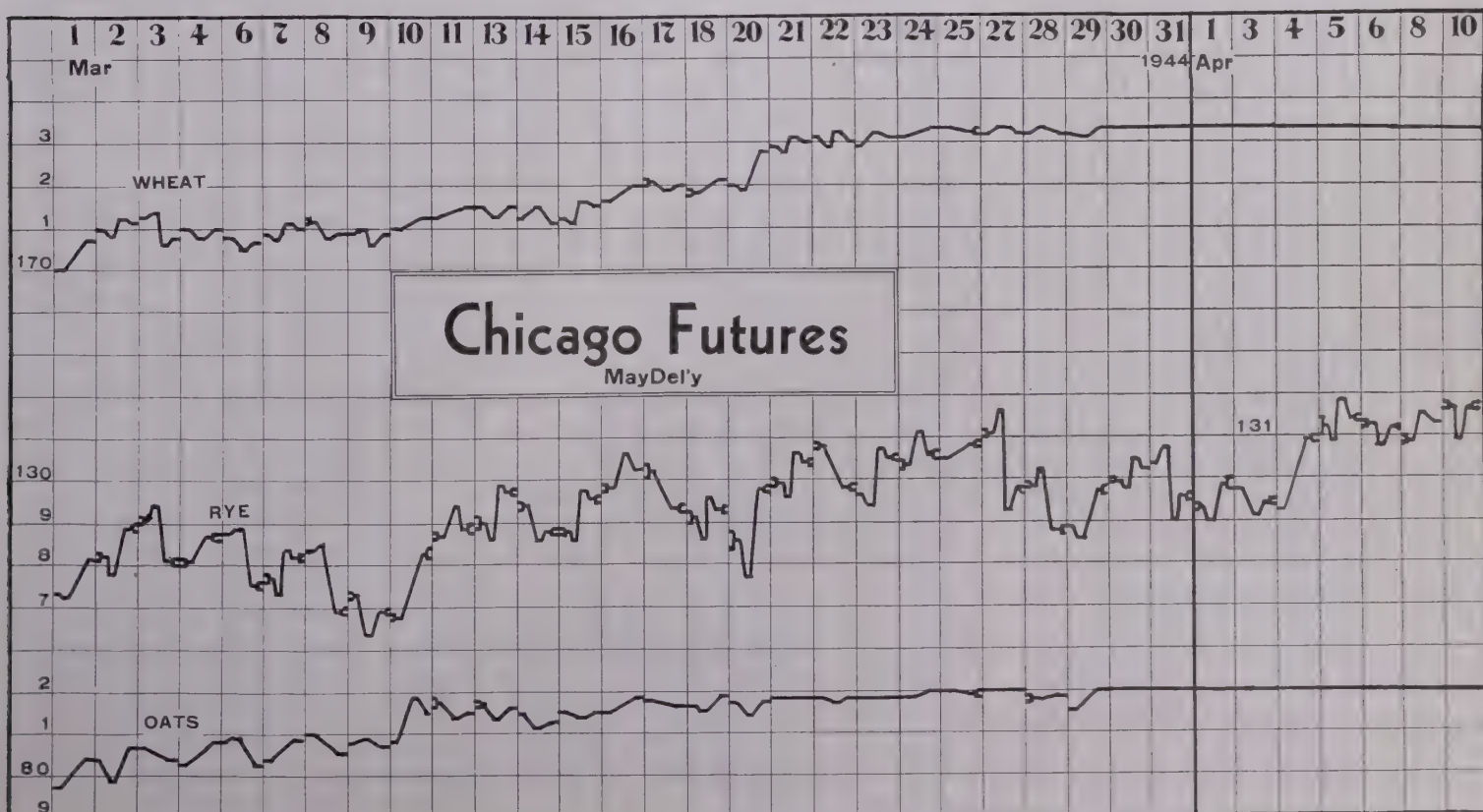
Wheat ground during the 7 months prior to Feb. 1 by mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census totaled 327,360,548 bus., against 313,984,139 bus. during the like period preceding.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, rye, oats, and barley for May delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Option		Mar. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	Wheat											
	High	Low						Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Apr. 8	Apr. 10	Apr. 11
Chicago .....	*173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	146 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	173	173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Minneapolis .....	*165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	139 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Kansas City .....	*163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	139 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Duluth, durum .....	*165 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	140 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	165	165	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Milwaukee .....	*173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	146 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	173	173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
								Rye											
Chicago .....	134 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	129 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	130 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	130 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	130 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	129 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	128 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	129 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	130 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	129 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	129 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	129 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	130 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	131 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	131 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	131 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	131 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	130 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Minneapolis .....	129 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	94	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	124 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Winnipeg .....	133 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	128 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	129 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	130	130 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	129 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	128 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	129 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	130	129 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	129 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	129 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	131 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	131 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	131 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	132	132 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	133
Chicago, Oats .....	*82	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	82	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	82	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	82	82	82	82	82	82	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	78 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	78 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Chicago, Barley .....	*128	113 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	127	127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	128	128	127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	128	128	128	128	128	128	126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
*Ceiling: †July delivery.																			

\*Ceiling; †July delivery.





## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Fremont, Ind., Mar. 30.—Wheat looks good.—Fremont Elvtr. Co.

Norborne, Mo., Mar. 25.—Growing wheat looks good. Acute shortage of corn.—B. F. Knipschild & Bros.

Lytle (Waynesville p. o.), O., Mar. 26.—Wheat coming through the winter in good shape. While it is small, it seems in a very healthy condition.—Everett Early.

Perry, Kan., Mar. 27.—Wheat looks good in this section except for some fields with a poor stand due to poor seed. There was an unusual amount of poor seed last fall.—Albert Rank.

Haviland, Kan., Apr. 6.—March and April so far have not been favorable for spring work. Locally wheat looks fair to good. Barley planting is slow and soil too cold for quick growth.—Dunbar Grain Co.

Omaha, Neb.—Farmers who lost their winter wheat crop because of lack of moisture this winter have been advised by Frank L. Robinson, Kearney, vice pres. of the Omaha alcohol plant, to replace the wheat with sorghums, rather than corn.

Truscott, Tex., Apr. 9.—Our wheat acreage is about 125% of last year; seeding oats 110%. Wheat and oats are making a good growth; some wheat will be heading in fifteen days. Oats and barley mostly spring sown.—Truscott Grain Elevator.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Apr. 1.—An additional supply of moisture in the form of rain, followed by heavy snow, has given Oklahoma wheat prospects another big boost, and while the recent estimate of a possible 60,000,000 bus. by the state board of agriculture may not be reached, experts generally agree that at present everything points to at least a normal crop.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

Topeka, Kan., Apr. 1.—With losses due to the drouth ranging from 15 to 50 per cent in a number of western counties in Kansas, a sharp inroad has been made in the big acreage planted last fall, and additional acreage has probably been wiped out by high winds. Recent rain and snow have given the entire state sufficient moisture for immediate needs, in fact, some areas have an excess, but in the western and northwestern counties where wheat was slow or even failed to germinate, subsoil supplies have not been fully replenished and heavy spring rains will be required to prevent serious deterioration of the crop.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 4.—Prospective production of winter wheat in the United States this year is 588 million bushels according to the estimate of C. M. Galvin, local crop statistician with Jas. E. Bennett & Co., compared with the December government computation of 527 million. Yield in 1943 was 529,606,000 bus.; 10-year (1932-41) average, 550,181,000. The forecast is based on April 1 condition of 77% of normal compared to the 10-year average of 72% and indications are that abandonment of acreage will not exceed 15% of that sown. Improvement of 7 points in condition between Dec. 1 and Apr. 1 compares with an average decline of 2 points during the period. Outlook in Kansas, according to Mr. Galvin, is for 133 million bushels compared with 106 million indicated by the government Dec. 1, and 1943 production of 144 million; Oklahoma, 54 million, against 46 million and 31,711,000; Texas, 37 million, against 23 million and 36,366,000; Nebraska, 34,488,000, against 30,256,000 and 60,165,000.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 23.—Winter wheat prospects continue to brighten with improved moisture. The condition of the crop in the eastern soft winter wheat states is fair to good, and abandonment is expected to be relatively light. The crop in the Pacific Northwest has come thru the winter in excellent condition, and production should show a considerable increase over last year.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Amarillo, Tex., Apr. 1.—While the winter wheat outlook in northwest Texas has improved greatly during March, there is still considerable doubt as to the outcome of the extremely late wheat, such as failed to germinate until the first of the year. In the South Plains fully half of the acreage is late, and since subsoil moisture is limited, extra heavy spring rains will be needed to insure a crop.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 1.—Unfavorable weather has delayed oat seeding. Intended oat acreage is estimated at 3,642,000 acres or 3% more than in 1943, however, it will depend on how soon seeding can get underway, as to whether this acreage will finally be sown. The need for oats to maintain clover acreage and increased feed grain requirements are the main influences accounting for a larger acreage of oats than requested in the 1944 goals.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Dodge City, Kan., Apr. 1.—Typical March weather has predominated over the plains states thruout that month. The moisture has been beneficial to winter wheat, but has held up spring planting to a point that probably the full intended acreage of early spring crops, especially oats and barley, may not be sown. High winds in the west have done further damage to the practically bare fields where the late fields of winter wheat did not afford sufficient protection from soil blowing. We still believe there will be a heavy abandonment of winter wheat acreage over the western half of Kansas; probably not more than half of some three million acres of late germinated wheat in that area will be left for harvest. Both surface and subsoil moisture conditions over the entire state is about all that could be desired for April first.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

## Planting of Flax Delayed

Minneapolis, Minn., April 8.—Cold weather in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota has delayed flaxseed planting up to this time. A U. S. Weather Bureau report from Iowa dated April 4 states: "Rarely has the crop season opened so cold as this week. Now the ground is frozen to a depth of 30 to 36" near the Minnesota border. Very little field work has been possible." A similar report is received from the Occident Elevator Division of Russell-Miller. The Department of Agriculture states: *North Dakota*—Plowing and seeding later than usual. Soil in fair condition most parts. Good in northern and western sections. *South Dakota*—Soil conditions good. *Minnesota*—Season ten days late. Top soil adequate for present. Subsoil moisture deficient. In its report of April 3, the Peavey Elevators, Country Division of F. H. Peavey, state that the flax acreage will probably be reduced 20% or more in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Under detailed observations, the reduction seems to run 25% or over throughout North Dakota and about 15% in Minnesota and South Dakota.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

In 1943 half acre plats of fiber were set out at all those points which had produced fibre classed as "Very Good" and "Good." This material has been harvested and is about to be sent to Quebec to be retted, broken and scutched. This year it is planned to sow a few rod rows at several hundred additional points to determine more accurately those areas where acceptable fibre can be produced.

## Grain on Farms April 1

Stocks of grain on farms Apr. 1, are as follows, in bushels, 000 omitted, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture:

States	Corn	Wheat	Oats
Ohio .....	61,039	5,025	9,416
Indiana .....	82,650	1,833	10,628
Illinois .....	179,630	2,355	37,320
Wisconsin .....	20,962	874	37,128
Minnesota .....	62,453	6,663	55,688
Iowa .....	293,552	1,347	77,285
Missouri .....	51,253	2,500	19,665
North Dakota .....	1,391	57,038	33,334
South Dakota .....	22,433	13,785	30,315
Nebraska .....	74,076	17,160	27,954
Kansas .....	23,640	28,848	12,804
Oklahoma .....	5,363	3,488	5,270
Texas .....	22,298	2,364	4,792

Stocks of soybeans on farm April 1, in principal producing states were reported as follows: Ohio, 5,599,000 bus.; Indiana, 5,146,000; Illinois, 12,002,000; Michigan, 702,000; Minnesota, 797,000; Iowa, 9,833,000 and Missouri, 1,478,000 bus.

## C.C.C. Disposing of Wooden Bins

The Commodity Credit Corporation has in storage at fabricators' plants in Texas, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Louisiana about 2,000 wooden bins which have not been erected. These also being offered for sale in lots to the general public, for housing and utility purpose, as well as grain storage. The smallest bins are 12 feet by 16 feet by 10 feet 4½ inches, and the largest are 14 feet by 16 feet by 10 feet 4½ inches. Most of the bins in these lots measure 14 feet by 16 feet by 10 feet 4½ inches.

## Moisture Depth Indicates Crop Yield

Tests at 15 field stations by agronomists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and by a number of states, have shown that the yield of spring wheat sown in soil wet to a depth of 1 foot or less was 6.5 bus.; when the soil was wet to 2 feet it was 11.9 bus.; and when the moisture had penetrated to 3 feet the yield was 18.3 bus. When moisture is down to one foot or less, the agronomists have found the chances of enough rain falling in the growing season to make a good crop are less than one in six.

Summer fallowing is often the best course when there is too little stored moisture. One crop on fallowed land will produce almost as much as two crops when the first is sown with less than 1 foot of moist soil. The cost of fallowing and growing one crop, largely because of the labor factor, is less than the cost of growing two.

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Apr. 10.—Based on the Apr. 1 condition, official estimate of winter wheat crop is 601,759,000 bus. This shows an improvement of nearly 75,000,000 bus. over the Dec. 1 forecast and compares with 529,606,000 bus. last year and with the 1933-42 average of 570,675,000 bus. Yield a seeded acre of 12.8 bus. is indicated, compared with 11.2 suggested on Dec. 1, with 14.0 bus. last year and the ten-year average of 12.2 bus.

Indicated winter wheat production in leading states, 000 omitted, in bushels, is:

	April 1	Dec. 1	1943 harvest
Ohio .....	38,388	38,388	26,433
Indiana .....	23,508	21,549	15,184
Illinois .....	25,419	24,045	16,665
Michigan .....	19,929	20,878	11,084
Missouri .....	24,853	23,996	12,649
Nebraska .....	39,711	30,256	60,165
Kansas .....	146,421	106,488	144,201
Oklahoma .....	56,430	46,170	31,711
Texas .....	39,333	23,140	36,366
Montana .....	16,664	17,388	21,919
Colorado .....	12,529	8,844	29,381
Washington .....	32,194	38,793	23,691
Oregon .....	16,040	16,842	12,870

Rye condition Apr. 1, 79% of normal, is 3 points above the Dec. 1 condition, and 4 points above the 10-year average condition, Apr. 1.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Lytle (Waynesville p. o.), O., March 26.—No corn moving.—Everett Early.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Total marketings of flaxseed here and at Duluth from Aug. 15 to Apr. 1 were 27,613,322 bus. of which 1,067,433 bus. represents flax marketed during the month of March.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 30.—Shipments of Canadian grain to United States the week ended Mar. 30, in bushels, were wheat, 2,661,727; oats, 340,553; barley, 62,511; flaxseed, 23,246. Total shipment since Aug. 1, 1943: Wheat, 121,040,171; oats, 28,584,106; barley, 16,733,176; rye, 4,165,435; flaxseed, 6,759,783.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 30.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains, expressed in bushels, were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Mar. 30: Wheat, 7,396,748; oats, 3,778,559; barley, 1,520,267; rye, 82,531; flaxseed, 40,452; Received since Aug. 1, 1943, in bushels, compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 198,775,153 (177,058,244); oats, 83,272,593 (73,162,812); barley, 61,893,396 (54,523,762); rye, 3,922,426 (5,059,914); flaxseed, 13,910,792 (10,536,851).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Walla Walla, Wash., Mar. 24.—Availability of railroad cars for shipping wheat from South-eastern Washington has improved materially in recent weeks and as a result there has been a substantially heavier movement, particularly of soft white wheat, such as Federation Club and Triplett to the East Walla Walla dealers report. Because of this and the fact that the great bulk of soft white varieties have passed from the hands of farmers it is conceded there will be no storage problem in this region this year. By harvest time most of the elevators are expected to be cleared of grain. On Jan. 15 a grain dealer here made a survey of elevator owners and found that only 10% of Columbia County wheat remained, 15% of Walla Walla wheat and 20% of Garfield wheat.—F. K. H.

Frank H. Hall, vice pres. of the Corn Products Refining Co., at the annual meeting of the company, said the government may have to seize corn on the farms to keep the corn refining industry operating. Besides the outright seizure of corn supplies, Hall suggested three possible solutions to the problem: An increase in corn ceiling prices, lower hog price ceilings, or a subsidy to the farmer.

## Corn Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	847,091	276,199	42,800	.....
Chicago	6,188,000	10,387,000	5,507,000	5,530,000
Ft. Worth	229,500	438,000	3,000	241,500
Hutchinson	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,275,000	2,400,000	1,005,000	1,414,000
Kans. City	1,110,100	3,774,000	1,560,000	3,715,500
Milwaukee	663,920	991,900	60,180	225,200
Minneapolis	246,000	1,831,500	637,500	2,097,000
Omaha	984,600	3,600,272	2,880,500	4,804,353
Peoria	2,141,000	2,022,650	892,000	3,935,660
Portland	26,947	119,618	.....	.....
St. Joseph	285,120	1,096,480	869,440	714,560
St. Louis	2,613,300	1,956,700	1,643,300	2,586,000
Seattle	174,000	117,000	.....	.....
Superior	21	381,247	9,360	2,145
Wichita	8,000	8,000	1,600	4,800

## Heavy Consumption of Oats

Disappearance of oats for feed for the first half of the 1943-44 crop year was 30% larger than the 10-year average and 2% larger than in 1942-43, says a special report of war food administration.

Disappearance of oats, January thru June, 1943, including requirements for seed, was 666,443,000 bus. compared with 656,860,000 in 1942.

Carryover of oats on July 1, 1943, was 261,498,000 bus. the largest since 1936. The production of oats in the United States in 1943 was 1,143,867,000 bus. which was 12% larger than the 10-year average (1932-41) but 15% less than the bumper crop of 1942. Because of the large disappearance, stocks of oats on Jan. 1, 1944, had been reduced to only 756,628,000 bus. which was 166,033,000 bus less than the stocks a year earlier in comparable positions.

Prior to 1938 this country usually exported more oats than it imported. For the two crop years 1939-41, imports of oats averaged about 9 million bus. In the fall of 1942, shipments of oats from Canada increased materially. These amounted to 13,987,000 bus. July through December, 1942, 36,855,000 January-June, 1943, and 19,739,000 July-December, 1943. Assuming that shipments of oats from Canada and disappearance for feed and seed continue at the present rate, stocks at the end of the present season may be reduced to the lowest level since the drouth years of 1934-35 and 1936-37.

At the ceiling level of 80.5c a bushel at Chicago, the price of 100 lbs. of No. 3 white oats was 47c more than the February, 1944, average of 100 lbs. of No. 3 yellow corn and 1.5c more than feed barley, while in November, 1943, before maximum prices were effective, oats averaged 68c per cwt. more than corn and 17c more than barley. Oats prices, based on the 10-year (1932-41) average, was 5c per cwt. more than bran, but in February, 1944, the oats price was 53c more although a year ago in February bran prices were slightly higher than oats prices.

Oats prices have advanced proportionately higher than hog or cattle prices. Based on the monthly average prices at Chicago, 100 lbs. of good steers would buy 18.8 bus. of oats in February, compared with 25.8 in 1943 and 26.2 bus. the 10-year (1932-41) average. On the same basis, 100 lbs. of good choice hogs would buy 17.1 bus. of oats in February, against 25.7 bus. in 1943 and 20.3 bus. the 10-year average.

## Soybeans Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago	589,000	1,221,000	409,000	415,000
Ft. Worth	1,200	.....	284,400	.....
Indianapolis	8,000	104,000	115,000	33,000
Kansas City	42,500	1,209,600	816,000	1,649,600
Milwaukee	.....	40,890	.....	.....
Minneapolis	19,500	37,500	.....	.....
Omaha	97,892	473,600	206,400	217,600
Peoria	572,500	699,500	352,500	588,500
Portland	89,600	1,032,000	625,000	555,200
St. Joseph	15,750	85,750	302,750	42,000
Wichita	14,400	.....	.....	.....

## Oats Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	101,984	101,182	.....	.....
Chicago	422,000	1,097,000	1,070,000	1,096,000
Ft. Worth	140,000	216,000	20,000	.....
Hutchinson	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	293,000	508,000	373,000	738,000
Kansas City	344,000	498,000	372,000	574,000
Milwaukee	18,400	11,200	26,125	15,200
Minneapolis	1,851,750	2,965,500	2,542,500	2,470,500
Omaha	290,400	948,000	935,000	951,660
Peoria	154,200	182,000	151,000	196,000
Portland	166,198	192,242	73,160	118,000
St. Joseph	455,480	644,280	588,000	648,000
St. Louis	530,400	986,000	.....	.....
Seattle	136,000	164,000	.....	.....
Superior	490,763	164,253	949,489	417,089
Wichita	24,000	10,200	30,400	10,200

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
Dec. 11	36,923	1,339	14,683	38,841
Dec. 18	38,870	1,324	15,331	39,680
Jan. 15	33,604	1,320	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Dec. 24	35,175	1,205	13,681	38,834
Dec. 31	37,348	1,236	13,793	39,428
Jan. 8	32,775	1,339	14,683	38,841
Jan. 15	33,604	1,329	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Jan. 29	34,480	1,302	12,866	45,716
Feb. 5	34,486	1,272	12,659	46,672
Feb. 11	34,452	1,311	12,897	47,459
Feb. 19	34,954	1,359	13,331	47,784
Feb. 26	34,881	1,344	13,652	48,476
Mar. 4	33,988	1,352	13,682	47,933
Mar. 11	34,157	1,387	13,788	48,968
Mar. 18	34,076	1,394	13,924	48,226
Mar. 25	31,347	1,297	13,907	48,296
Apr. 1	30,665	1,269	14,583	49,082
Apr. 8	29,508	1,301	14,758	47,832

## Wheat Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	1,774,402	1,785,782	1,077,555	1,706,751
Chicago	5,103,000	2,695,000	3,836,000	3,012,000
Ft. Worth	887,400	1,054,200	2,224,600	1,236,200
Hutchinson	2,006,100	3,451,350	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,280,000	713,000	392,000	667,000
Kans. City	6,244,200	13,334,400	5,817,400	8,743,100
Milwaukee	1,200,000	284,060	502,520	117,600
Minneapolis	22,101,000	17,283,000	11,772,000	6,015,000
Omaha	1,635,595	2,456,973	1,941,409	2,862,770
Peoria	1,344,000	1,073,500	783,000	753,260
Portland	649,431	889,478	.....	.....
St. Joseph	984,640	1,254,330	400,010	1,113,150
St. Louis	6,696,400	4,963,000	4,527,100	4,102,500
Seattle	1,598,800	2,133,600	.....	.....
Superior	6,666,510	2,993,282	2,625,480	849,448
Wichita	1,067,600	1,735,700	1,079,300	1,489,200

## Barley Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	18,034	35,910	.....	.....
Chicago	1,431,000	1,735,000	500,000	421,000
Ft. Worth	48,000	49,600	.....	.....
Hutchinson	8,750	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	4,600	.....	.....
Kansas City	113,600	384,000	113,600	238,400
Milwaukee	1,819,350	2,189,400	1,070,550	1,172,000
Minneapolis	2,723,400	5,242,800	4,006,900	4,187,100
Omaha	64,000	670,000	82,000	660,000
Peoria	395,000	157,200	212,000	464,600
Portland	92,475	154,431	.....	.....
St. Joseph	25,500	87,400	28,500	34,200
St. Louis	195,700	332,800	113,600	113,600
Seattle	102,200	158,200	.....	.....
Superior	157,474	87,843	306,817	272,002
Wichita	9,600	.....	11,200	.....

## Rye Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	.....	3,529	.....	.....
Chicago	35,000	29,000	239,000	88,000
Ft. Worth	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,000	.....	.....	5,000
Kansas City	24,000	312,000	175,500	67,500
Milwaukee	9,720	10,570	10,200	3,765
Minneapolis	393,000	1,426,500	279,000	522,000
Omaha	75,600	374,400	90,000	331,350
Peoria	13,000	3,600	8,800	21,600
Portland	8,054	1,488	.....	.....
St. Joseph	3,460	41,520	3,460	22,490
St. Louis	124,500	39,200	24,000	58,500
Seattle	3,000	7,500	.....	.....
Superior	5,232	174,096	20,202	37,617

The Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative last year acquired a Hammond feed mill, part interest in Harlan County, Ky., coal mining property, a Waukesha, Mich., milking machine plant, a British Columbia shingle mill, and a Bell View, O., farm implement plant.



# C. C. C. Conference at Chicago

Growers, country elevator operators, terminal elevator operators, grain receivers, co-operatives and processors were ably represented in the gathering of more than 200 attending the conference called for Mar. 28 by the Commodity Credit Corporation at 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

CARL C. FARRINGTON, vice pres. of the C.C.C., called the meeting to order at 10:20 a. m., stating the purpose to consider the marketing and processing of the 1944 crop of soybeans, and in the afternoon to hear Walter Berger on the distribution of protein meals.

On Mar. 4 it has been announced that soybeans produced in 1944 would be supported at a price to farmers of \$2.04 per bushel for green and yellow soybeans grading No. 2 or better, with certain discounts and premiums.

Tentatively the C.C.C. had drawn up the following schedule for the purpose of discussion:

## SUPPORT PRICE

The basic support price to farmers will be \$2.04 per net bushel for green and yellow soybeans having a moisture content of not more than 14 per cent and grading No. 2 or better with respect to all other grade factors. Premiums of 1 cent per bushel will be given on soybeans for each full ½ per cent by which the moisture is less than 14 per cent, and discounts made for grade factors in excess of the maximum limits established for soybeans grading No. 2 or better.

Support prices for lower quality soybeans will be determined by deducting the following discounts from the basic support price:

(a) Test Weight: 0.5c per bushel for each full pound under 54 pounds.

(b) Moisture: 1.5c per bushel for each full 0.5% of moisture in excess of 14% moisture.

(c) Splits: 0.25c per bushel for each full 5% in excess of 15%.

(d) Damage—other than green damage: 0.5c per bushel for each full 1% in excess of 3%, but not in excess of 25%. 1c per bushel for each full 1% in excess of 25%, but not in excess of 60%. 1.5c per bushel for each full 1% in excess of 60%. When soybeans contain total damage in excess of 3%, the first 3% of the total damage shall be considered to be damage other than green damage.

(e) Green Damage: 1c per bushel for each full 5% of green damage in excess of 3% total damage.

(f) Dockage and Foreign Material: The net number of bushels shall be determined on the basis of 60 pounds of soybeans free of dockage and foreign material in excess of 3%. Only full percentages will be considered for discount purposes.

No discount will be made for soybeans having an odor due solely to green damage or being sour due to green damage.

The basic support price for brown, black, and mixed soybeans will be 20c per bushel lower than for green and yellow soybeans. The same schedule of discounts will apply.

The foregoing support prices are applicable to soybeans delivered by farmers to a country elevator, processing plant, or other normal producer delivery point. The support prices will be uniform thruout the United States.

## Loans to Producers on Farm-stored Soybeans

Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans available at rates equal to the support prices to producers for soybeans of any class having a moisture content not in excess of 14 per cent, grading No. 4 or better with respect to all other grade factors, and stored on farms in approved storage facilities in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and in any other States where farm storage loans for soybeans may be approved by Commodity Credit Corporation. Soybeans grading weevily, or which are musty, sour, heating, or have any objectionable foreign odor shall not be eligible for loan. In addition to the applicable loan rate, a storage advance of 7 cents per bushel will be made at the time the loan is made. Loans will be available thru Jan. 31, 1945, and will mature on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1945. All loans will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. The details of the loan program will be stated in greater detail in the statement on the 1944 loan program prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency (Commodity Loan 2, Part I, Supplement No. 2, 1944 Soybeans).

## Direct Producer Purchases

County Agricultural Adjustment Agency committees will be authorized to purchase soybeans for the account of C.C.C. at the support prices and place such soybeans in bins owned by C.C.C. or dispose of such soybeans as directed by C.C.C. The details of the purchase program will be shown in the statement entitled "1944 Soybean Purchase Program Regulations."

## Purchases Through Warehousemen

Commodity Credit Corporation will offer to purchase soybeans through country and terminal warehousemen at the support price plus 5 cents per bushel in the case of purchases from country elevators, or plus 6½ cents per bushel in the case of purchases through terminal warehousemen. These are the same margins allowed such warehousemen in connection with purchases of 1943 crop soybeans. On soybeans purchased from country elevators and terminal warehousemen and stored with such persons after purchase, the provisions of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement will apply except that on soybeans purchased from country elevators no loading out charge will be allowed since the 5 cents per bushel which has been allowed includes an allowance for loading out soybeans.

STEVE WILDER, Cedar Rapids, Ia., said the discounts were more satisfactory than last year to the country elevator operators; no objection to test weight discounts; no objection to discount for splits; can go along with damage.

MR. EVANS, Decatur, Ill.—Dockage should be 2 per cent instead of 3 per cent.

MR. FARRINGTON said he would appoint a committee of 10 to harmonize what differences might develop during the conference. Later this committee was named, with J. C. Hackleman of the University of Illinois as chairman.

ELTON KILE, Killebrew, O., President of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, made a vigorous plea for an increase in the 5 cent margin allowed country elevator operators for handling soybeans. He pointed out that the farmer pays the operator of the combine used in harvesting beans 16 to 20 cents per bushel, tho the operator has less risk and only \$1,500 invested in the combine and perhaps \$500 in a truck, while the elevator operator has a large investment, and loses on dockage and shrinkage. "We have lived because we have had volume. We cannot expect the volume to continue. We are not looking for profit; but only to remain financially solvent. If there is not a little more leeway allowed the country elevator operator disaster can only come."

LAWRENCE FARLOW, sec'y Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n: It is a burden to require the country elevator operator to run a moisture test on every truck-load, where it is not required on other merchandise. It would be better to cut off at the 12.5 per cent limit.

D. H. LIPSEY of the Norris Grain Co., Chicago, mentioned that as prices of grains had nearly doubled since 1940 the allowance of three-eighths cents ought to be increased in the elevator agreement to three-fourths cent per bushel.

J. C. HACKLEMAN, reporting for the committee of which he was chairman, said that the support price announcement should have the following addition "except that mixed soybeans containing not more than 5% of brown or black soybeans shall be subject to same support price as green and yellow."

Paragraph (b) moisture should have added "and 2c per bushel for each full one-half per cent in excess of 18."

Paragraph (f) dockage and foreign material should have the following words cut out of the last part "or being sour due to green damage," substituting therefor "Soybeans which grade sour, musty or heating shall be subject to a special discount."

## PROPOSAL OF PROCESSORS

F. E. BENSON, chairman of the Soybean grades and contracts committee of the National Soybean Processors Ass'n, submitted the fol-

lowing proposed schedule of premiums and/or discounts, to be applied on soybeans harvested from the 1944 crop. Premiums and/or discounts to be added to or subtracted from the base price.

Test Weight: 0.5c per bushel discount for each pound or fraction thereof under 54 pounds.

Moisture: 1c per bushel premium for each full 0.5% under 14% down to and including 11%.

Moisture: 1.5c per bushel discount for each 0.5% or fraction thereof in excess of 14% up to and including 18%. Then 2c per bushel for each 0.5% or fraction thereof in excess of 18%.

Splits: 0.25c per bushel discount for each 5% or fraction thereof in excess of 15% up to and including 30%, then 0.5c per bushel for each 5% or fraction thereof in excess of 30%.

Damage: When soybeans contain total damage in excess of 3% the first 3% of total damage shall be considered to be damage other than green damage. A total of 3% total damage only shall be exempt from discount.

All other than Green, such as field, etc.: 0.5c per bushel discount for each 1% or fraction thereof in excess of 3% up to and including 8%, then 1c per bushel for each 1% or fraction thereof in excess of 8% up to and including 60% then 1.5c per bushel for each 1% or fraction thereof in excess of 60%.

Green: 1c per bushel discount for each 5% or fraction thereof in excess of 3%.

Foreign Material and Dockage: Total weight of foreign material and dockage in excess of 1.5% shall be deducted from the total gross weight of soybeans delivered.

Soybeans which grade sour, musty and/or heating shall be subject to special discount.

WALTER BERGER, chief of the feed and livestock branch, W.F.A., Washington, D. C., asked for suggestions on how to give priority on meal to growers of beans without ruining the national distribution or cutting the acreage of soybeans. He pointed out that Iowa in 1941-42 used 120,000 tons of soybean oil meal, and under a priority system could have absorbed 450,000 tons, reducing the quantity available for national distribution to feeders entitled to meal.

MARK G. THORNBURG, executive sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, read the following resolution adopted at a meeting Mar. 27 of the directors of that Ass'n, at Des Moines:

## Caution on Priority of Oil Meal

Whereas, it has come to the attention of our Association that consideration is being given to a proposal which would require the issuance of purchase priorities for soybean meal to growers of soybeans from the 1944 crop; and

Whereas, this Association recognizes the possibilities of serious difficulties in fairly administering such a program, and in view further of the situation which developed from a similar distribution of cottonseed oil meal to cottonseed producers in the South,

This Association wishes to recommend that extreme caution be exercised in the development of any such program that would give the growers of soybeans a priority on meal to the possible detriment of other consumers of soybean meal; for example, cattle feeders of the Southwest, stockmen of the soybean belt who do not produce soybeans or to feed mixers who through the operation of the proposed program might be seriously handicapped in securing supplies of soybean meal to which they too are entitled.

MR. FARRINGTON: Oil is backing up on the processors.

## To Appraise Post-War Markets

The Committee for Economic Development is an independent, non-governmental organization of businessmen supported by voluntary contributions of limited size from business firms and corporations.

The project which the Committee for Economic Development is conducting under the title of "A Business Appraisal of Postwar Markets" is intended to develop estimates of the level of production and employment in various industries for the postwar year 1947.

The estimates are to be made by trade association executives and by private companies. They are to cover all of the 446 industries classified in the 1939 census, plus any components of such classifications which may have assumed trade significance as separate industries.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Russellville, Ark.—Leonard Williamson has accepted a position as travelling salesman for the Feeders Supply Co.

Stuttgart, Ark.—L. C. Carter, assistant director in charge of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture Rice Branch Experiment Station, has been named general manager of the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Assn. The association, organized in 1921, has a membership of farmers of the Rice Belt, and property assets in excess of half a million dollars. Mr. Carter, who will devote his entire time to management of the co-operative, has been with the Rice Branch Experiment Station seven years.—J. H. G.

## ARIZONA

Glendale, Ariz.—The Arizona Vegetable Oil Co. is building an alfalfa mill and mixed feed plant here, on the site of the vegetable oil plant. The new mill will be known as the Glendale Alfalfa Mill and will go into operation about May 1.

Chandler, Ariz.—The Meyer Milling Co. recently purchased the property and buildings of Reno Dunbar, which will be used as temporary offices and storage space for alfalfa hay processing machinery, with which they go directly into the fields and process alfalfa hay. The company also will install permanent grinding equipment, with the latest dust collecting attachments. Mr. Young is resident manager.

## CALIFORNIA

Moorpark, Cal. — Smouldering black-eye beans, the last of the S. P. Milling Co. fire, were extinguished by early spring rains, just 110 days after the warehouse burned down Joe Stuart, representative of the milling company, reported plans are drawn for a modern warehouse to be built on the site. The new building will be larger than the old one. W.P.B. approval is awaited.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—The L. E. Roof warehouse at Seventh and Willow Sts., and the Roof Feed business at Fourth and Wilson Sts. have been sold to Max Barlas, veteran Petaluma feed dealer in an estimated \$50,000 deal. Mr. Roof, who has conducted the feed, hay and coal business for 35 years, plans to retire from active business. Mr. Barlas, who leased the store at Wilson and Fourth Sts., will carry on the same type of business as in the past.

Guernsey, Cal.—The Central Valleys Co-operative Supply Ass'n's warehouse burned recently, the loss estimated at \$60,000. An empty freight car of the Santa Fe railroad, too close to the fire to be rescued, burned, but 17 other side-tracked cars were pulled to safety. Homer L. Tibbs, manager of the Central Valleys Co-operative Supply Ass'n, estimated value of grain, feed and other stock destroyed at \$30,000, in addition to valuable machinery used in milling, grinding, cleaning and rolling. He stated the loss was fully covered by insurance. Mr. Tibbs stated the warehouse will be replaced, but that its location will be transferred to Hanford. The warehouse building was owned by Mrs. Ernestine Knudsen, whose husband carried on a grain business there before it was leased to the C.V.C. The grain warehouse covered a ground area of 60 by 325 ft.

Woodlake, Cal.—Abe Upp and Ray Lutz have opened a feed store to be known as the Woodlake Growers Supply Co. A complete line of feeds, seeds, insulation and ice will be carried. Present plans call for the erection of a building on the lot west of the Lawhorn Garage, which Mr. Upp also purchased, to house the new business.

Fresno, Cal.—The annual meeting of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n on Friday and Saturday, April 21 and 22, is expected to attract a large gathering of grain and feed men of the state, many arriving for pre-convention conferences on markups with out of state men on April 20. Walter C. Berger, Chief, Feed and Livestock branch, Food Production Administration, will be present for both days, speaking on supply, allocation and conservation of proteins. Dave Davidson, chairman of State A.A.A. Com'te, is on the program with Mr. Berger on April 21. Dr. H. J. Almquist will also give a valuable discussion on proteins. V. O. Wolcott will report on activities of Bureau of Field Crops. Opportunity will be given to consult with these men and also with Hunter and Yeager. W. H. Brunner, O.P.A. price attorney, San Francisco, will cover specific questions on Friday's program.

## CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—J. C. A. Nijdam, vice-president of the Continental Grain Co. in Omaha, Neb., has been transferred to Winnipeg where he will be in charge of the business of the Continental Grain Co., Canada, Ltd. Before going to Omaha two years ago Mr. Nijdam was manager of the Continental branch at Vancouver, B. C.

Fort William, Ont.—The Canadian government has announced a fixed price of \$2.75 per bushel for No. 1 flaxseed from the 1944 crop, basis western in store at Fort William-Port Arthur or eastern in store at Montreal. This 25c increase over the 1943 price becomes effective Aug. 1, 1944, and offsets proposed discontinuance of the acreage bonus for wheat land diverted to flax.

## COLORADO

Kit Carson, Colo.—State Senator Chas. Collins passed away in Denver on March 25.

## ILLINOIS

Ashland, Ill.—The Ashland Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install a new truck scale with 45 ft. deck.

Venedy, Ill.—The Venedy mill has been opened with William Sieving, new manager, in charge.

Montrose, Ill.—Everett Scott has purchased the Hardsock mill and expects to open for business soon.

Plano, Ill.—John P. Heinz died April 9. He had been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1917.

Monroe City, Ill.—J. J. Elliott, 69, for 17 years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Exchange Co., died recently.

Decatur, Ill.—The largest addition to the corn processing plant of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., made recently, was the complete soybean oil extraction plant.

Rantoul, Ill.—Henry J. Flesner and John W. Flesner have formed a partnership, to operate as H. J. Flesner Grain Co.

La Place, Ill.—Paul Ehrlich recently resigned as manager of the La Place Co-op. Grain Co. and has moved to Bloomington.

Gilman, Ill.—Harry Hanson, who operates a grain and livestock trucking business here, suffered a paralytic stroke recently.

Galva, Ill.—The Altona Co-operative Grain Co. recently purchased the feed mill formerly owned and operated by George E. Kroll.

Capron, Ill.—George Ray, of Shabbona, will be manager of the local elevator recently purchased by Bruce MacDonald of Rockford.

Palmer, Ill.—Fay R. Best, 75, formerly engaged in the grain and banking business here, died recently at his home in Chicago.—P. J. P.

Sidell, Ill.—The coal business of the Sidell Grain Co. has been sold to Chester Lough, Fred Current, manager of the grain company, announced.

Esmond, Ill.—Charles Gilman was retained as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. for the coming year at the company's recent annual meeting.

Foodland, Ill.—Joe Blair recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. and will devote his time to farming. A. F. Ball is the new manager.

Cornland, Ill.—John Melvin, 65, formerly for many years in charge of the local Mt. Pulaski Grain Co. elevator, died recently after a three months' illness.

Morrison, Ill.—A. F. Bendtschneider, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., recently underwent an operation at a hospital at Rochester, Minn.

Maroa, Ill.—Louis Joseph Kaiser, 72, formerly a grain merchant and buyer near here for several years, died recently in the Decatur and Macon County Hospital.—P. J. P.

Adeline, Ill.—The S. C. Bartlett Co. recently sold its local elevator to the Adeline Grain Co., who is conducting the grain, feed, coal and lumber business with Alva Fogle as manager.

Piper City, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. at its recent annual meeting re-elected its officers for the coming year. Harry A. Johnson is president, C. E. Miller, manager.—P. J. P.

Gibson City, Ill.—The Central Soya and McMillen Feed Mill are building a one-story concrete block storage warehouse here, 103x200 ft. in size, to be completed by the middle of June.—P. J. P.

Peoria, Ill.—The annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held here at the Pere Marquette Hotel May 11 and 12. Members are urged to make their hotel reservations early.

Piper City, Ill.—Edwin Wilson, of the Wilson Grain Co., recently left for service in the Navy as an ensign. Meddie Buck of Paxton, who is associated with John Watson in the grain business, is assisting the Wilson Grain Co. at present.

Rossville, Ill.—The Heaton Grain Co. has material on ground to begin the construction of three cylindrical concrete grain storage bins. Work has been started by J. E. Reeser & Son. The three bins will have a total capacity of 61,000 bus.—Clarence Phillips, mgr., Heaton Grain Co.



Glenavon (Bellflower p. o.), Ill.—We will install a new 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale at our local elevator as soon as time and weather conditions will permit.—Peterson Grain Co. (Farmer City).

Troy, Ill.—The Troy Grain Co. lost a considerable sum of money in a daylight burglary at the elevator recently. The money was being held at the office for deposit at a bank. Loss was covered by insurance.

Blackstone, Ill.—Henry Birr, formerly at the Elwood (Ill.) Elevator, took over his new duties in March as manager of the Blackstone Farmers Grain Co. elevator. He has had 25 years' experience in the elevator business. Mr. and Mrs. Birr will continue to make their home in Streator.

Springfield, Ill.—Illinois elevator managers report that there are relatively few 1943 soybeans left in farmers' hands to be affected by the \$1.86 ceiling which became effective March 1, according to a random check made by G. H. Iftner, director of grain marketing for the A.A.A.—P. J. P.

Fitchmoor (Mendota r. f. d. 5), Ill.—Joseph Klebel, 66, of Arlington, for several years employed as manager of the Fitchmoor Grain Co. until he retired some time ago because of ill health, died March 17 at St. Mary's Hospital in La Salle. Albert Lamps has been operating the elevator since Mr. Klebel's illness.

Pekin, Ill.—The local plant of the Corn Products Refining Co. has closed because of a shortage of corn, John R. Rhamstine, plant manager, announced, and will remain closed until it gets a 10-day supply of corn. The Pekin plant produces a lacquer thinner used in the manufacture of airplanes, and other products.

Galesburg, Ill.—Fire early March 28 destroyed 5,000 bus. of oats and corn and farm machinery at the DeForest Seed & Feed Co. elevator, damages estimated at \$50,000. The blaze was brought under control before it spread to that section of the building in which clover and alfalfa seed for spring planting are stored.

Warsaw, Ill.—Two objections to the application of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. for permission to construct two triangular rock-filled cribs at its loading dock have revised the original plans under which the uppermost timber crib now will be located approximately 47 ft. upstream from the grain conveyor belt and fixed red lights will be placed on the upper crib and the lower pile cluster.

Kirkland, Ill.—Only four of the 11 hemp areas in Illinois, Kirkland, Polo, Shabbona and Earlville, will grow hemp in 1944, the government sponsored program for development of hemp crops in Illinois and five other midwest states having been cut to a third of its 1943 production record. The program will be maintained on a "stand-by for expansion" basis, however. Total acreage will be 60,000 as against 185,000 acres planted in 1943.—P. J. P.

Tuscola, Ill.—The Tuscola Co-operative Grain Co. has received preference ratings and permission of W.P.B. to construct two circular concrete grain storage bins. Buildings will be 25 ft. in diameter and 52 ft. high. Construction will be started about May 15 by J. E. Reeser & Son. The bins will afford an increase of approximately 36,000 bus. in capacity.—Tuscola Co-operative Grain Co., Harry Carrell, mgr.

White Heath, Ill.—Cecil Ozier and Paul Kelsey of Champaign have purchased the H. M. York property and business and will take possession May 1. The company will operate under the name of the White Heath Grain & Supplies. Mr. Kelsey will move here and will operate the business. Mr. York will move to Monticello where he will manage the Monticello Lumber Co., recently sold to the Industrial Roofing Co. of Mattoon.

Knoxville, Ill.—E. E. Howe, 73, president of the Howe-Anderson Co. and founder of the organization in 1908, died, recently, in St. Mary's Hospital, Galesburg, where he had been a patient for more than two years. Mr. Howe was a representative of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. until his retirement from that company 10 years ago. During his association with that firm he purchased the local mill which was the origin of the present firm of Howe-Anderson. Although unable to remain in active management of the company, he remained its president.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Elevtr. Co. has let contract for construction of an all-concrete elevator to the Eikenberry Const. Co. The new building will be on the site of the old elevator which has been razed. Cement pouring for the structure started April 1. In addition to the three 64 ft. concrete bins built last year, the new structure will consist of eight circular cement bins, most of them 102 ft. tall, and will have a capacity of 45,000 bus. of grain. Additional bins may be added as needed. O. E. Martin is sec'y-manager of the elevator.—P. J. P.

Mira (Urbana R. R. 3), Ill.—Plans for Silver Bros. elevator to make a \$23,000 replacement of elevator properties damaged in the tornado that swept thru Champaign County March 6, 1943, have been approved tentatively, and work probably will be started by July 1. One concrete tank has been built, and two more are to be added. The elevating machinery and a series of wooden bins will be installed between the new tanks. The old elevator which was seriously damaged in the wind storm, will be razed. Foundations and supports of the elevator were so weakened that despite repairs, the structure has become unsafe when heavily loaded with grain and some portions cannot be filled because the added weight would create too great a hazard. Tentative authorization to build the new elevator has been received from federal authorities and the truck lift and other machinery was ordered following receipt of authority to do so.—P. J. P.

Georgetown, Ill.—Melvin Green, well known young farmer living southeast of here, has been named operator-manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator, grain storage and sales business. He succeeds Wilbur Lee, who is moving to a farm near Minden, Ia. Mr. Green will continue farming operations with the grain business.

Tuscola, Ill.—Possibilities for erection of a soybean processing plant here are being investigated following a meeting held at which the proposal for establishment of such a plant was presented. John Q. Scott, Douglas County farm adviser, was chairman of the meeting. Others attending were directors and managers of the Tuscola Co-operative Grain Co., the Villa Grove Farmers Elevtr. Co., the Atwood Grain & Supply Co., the Fairland Elevator, the Douglas County Farm Bureau, and directors of the Douglas County Service Co. Cost of erecting the proposed plant it was estimated would be about \$140,000. Promoters of the plan stated the plant is needed to furnish protein feed to livestock raisers of the county. The proposed plant would be operated on a co-operative basis. As soon as data regarding cost of construction and operation and possible plant site is available another meeting will be held.—P. J. P.

Farmer City, Ill.—The grain drier at the Scholer & Gring elevator was put out of commission for some time and damage estimated at \$10,000 resulted from fire early the morning of March 24. Two thousand bushels of corn were destroyed. The drier had been running on a 24-hr. schedule seven days a week since Oct. 1. H. C. Gring, partner in the firm, said it probably would not be ready to use again before next fall. Efforts are being made to get parts and equipment to make repairs. In the meantime, he stated, they may be able to send corn thru driers at Champaign, Springfield, and perhaps Gibson City. The interior of the concrete block and brick drier was burned out; the machinery fell thru and the bottom of a bin immediately above the drier burned, allowing the corn to fall into the flames, and caving in the roof. Mr. Gring said the blaze is believed to have started from spontaneous combustion in the chaff in the corn and seemed to have originated around the main coil of the drier. The main elevator was saved by volunteer firemen. Carter Lamb, superintendent, discovered the fire which is believed to have been burning for some time.—P. J. P.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

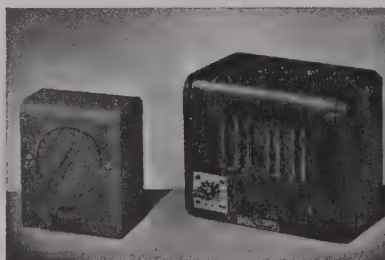
The Rice Grain Corp. has been organized, 45,000 shares common p.v. \$1.00; incorporators, J. J. Rice, W. F. Rowley, I. L. Livingston; to do a general brokerage and commission business.

S. H. Benson, assistant manager of the Transportation Department of the Board of Trade has resigned after 37 years of service, effective in August. He will be succeeded by I. M. Herndon, who at present is associated with the Transportation Rates and Service Division of the War Food Administration, and has many years of experience in traffic work with railroads, milling industries and the former Southwestern Millers League.

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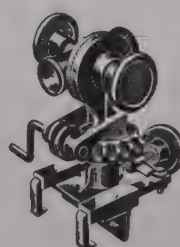
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Immediate delivery

J. C. KINTZ, Cedar Rapids, Iowa



George A. Weinberger, 85, a resident of Chicago for 81 years and head of a hay and grain business founded by his father, died recently.

Fire starting in the popcorn room of the Special Foods Co. plant on Princeton Ave., April 1, quickly spread to other sections of the plant, causing damage estimated at \$7,000.

Rudolph Opsal, 54, of the Central Feed Supply, died March 26 following a lingering illness. His first contact with the feed industry was with H. Wehmann & Co., feed jobbers, Minneapolis, Minn., where he lived with his parents and worked after school hours. Later he became vice-pres. of the Haertel Co., Minneapolis, and left there to join the Arcady Farms Milling Co. here, where he was sales manager for six years. He was with the Pratt Food Co., Hammond, Ind., for three years and then joined the National Byproducts Co., Des Moines, Ia., where he remained until he became ill late in 1942. In June, 1943, he became associated with the Central Feed Supply here. Funeral services were held in Minneapolis on March 29.

The Chicago Feed Club, in a dinner meeting March 24 at the Morrison Hotel, was cleverly entertained by Douglas McKay, a grain broker on the Chicago Board of Trade, who gave a splendid program of magic. Charles Van Horsen, president, announced that the Club will act as host to those in attendance at the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n convention at a cocktail party on May 18 from 5 to 7 p. m. A com'te was appointed also to consider the Club's by-laws to permit nonresident memberships. On the com'te are J. G. Nellis, Nellis Feed Co., chairman; C. W. Sievert, S. O. Werner. The membership com'te was asked to write members in the service after each meeting to keep them posted as to the activities of the Club.

## INDIANA

Rushville, Ind.—Stanley Marshall is the new manager of the Orme Elvtr., Inc., recently purchased by the Central Soya Co.

New Paris, Ind.—Martin's Feed Mills are completing plans for rebuilding their elevator and feed mill that burned Feb. 13.

New Richmond, Ind.—The Furr & Cohee Elevator has been sold to the Montgomery County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n.

Kouts, Ind.—The Matt Heinold Elvtr. Co. has let contract to L. J. McMillin for a 60,000-bu. elevator and feed mill combined.

Marion, Ind.—The Marion Flour & Feed Co., Inc., has amended its charter, increasing its authorized capital stock to 2,000 shares, n.p.v.

Attica, Ind.—The Nixon & VanDeventer grain elevator is being enlarged by addition of a feed storage room, now under construction.

Odon, Ind.—The Paoli Milling Co. recently purchased the Odon Milling Co., Inc., which is being operated by Audrie Blevins, manager.

Warren, Ind.—L. E. Updike has succeeded Roy L. Mossburg as manager of the Farmers Exchange, Inc., elevators here and at Buckeye, Ind.—A. E. L.

Royal Center, Ind.—The Cass County Farm Bureau Co-op. took possession of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator April 1, following recent sale of the business.

Kewanna, Ind.—Ed Reinholt, formerly of Monterey, has been employed by the Standard Elvtr. Co. as superintendent of its experimental farm east of here.

Bloomfield, Ind.—Elmer Kirby of Indianapolis has gone into business here with his brother-in-law, Carl K. Griffith, of the Bloomfield Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Kempton, Ind.—Work has started on the rebuilding of the Kempton Elevator which burned last September. The main office and feed room were not destroyed by the fire.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Among new members recently enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n is the firm of Hollander & Feuerhaken, Chicago, Ill.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Monon, Ind.—Glen Brown, Reynolds, Ind., has purchased the local Farmers Feed Store from Clifford Cooley, who is entering the U. S. Service, and will continue operation of the business.

Fremont, Ind.—We recently installed a 0.75-ton power lift elevator; have purchased and received a cob crushing unit, which we will install as soon as a millwright is available.—Fremont Elvtr. Co.

Perrysville, Ind.—Moore & Son's elevator was endangered by fire recently, the blaze communicated from a grass fire near by. The fire was extinguished by fire fighting chemical apparatus before much damage resulted.

Hamlet, Ind.—The Hamlet Grain & Feed Co. elevator has been purchased by the Starke County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n from J. C. Phillips of Star City. Walter Warnke, formerly of Westville, has been retained as manager.

Stone Bluff, Ind.—Hiram Jones, 78, veteran operator of Stone Bluff Grain Co. elevator, died at the Home Hospital in Lafayette recently. A native of Lebanon, Mr. Jones had operated an elevator in West Lebanon 21 years before coming here.

Pine Village, Ind.—Deryl Stewart, who has been in charge of the Pine Village Feed Mill as manager for the past two years since Rue Alexander, its former owner, was elected sec'y of state, purchased the mill from Mr. Alexander and is in full charge of its operation.

Rising Sun, Ind.—The Aylor & Meyer Flour Mill's pick-up truck was set ablaze the night of March 27 by the cigaret of the thief who was taking gasoline from the truck tank. A five gallon oil can and hose and cigaret were found by those who reached the scene in time to push the truck into the street from the mill scale. Loss amounted to about \$250 damage to the truck and blistered paint on the south side of the mill office.

Greencastle, Ind.—A program for livestock and poultry feeders was given recently by the Miller Grain Co., McMillen Feed Mills and the Central Soya Co., to promote a closer co-operation between farmers and the feed industry. M. Clifford Townsend, former governor, was the speaker. A feature of the program was a discussion forum in which questions from the audience relating to feed and feeding were answered by outstanding authorities on animal and poultry husbandry.

Mentone, Ind.—Burglars chiseled and hampered their way into a large safe in the office of the Northern Indiana Farmers Co-operative here the night of March 29, and escaped with \$570 in money and checks valued at about \$400. Previously burglars have visited the elevator office at Etna Green and the Leesburg Grain & Milling Co.—A. E. L.

Roby, Ind.—Frederick A. Frankfield, superintendent of the American Maize Products Co.'s local plant, declared the plant has ample stocks for continued operation. The plant was forced into a brief idleness last fall when corn stocks were unobtainable, but resumed operations within 10 days when the W.F.A. secured grain for the industry.

Clay City, Ind.—A service flag with seven stars recently was dedicated by the Griffith Milling Co. at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Griffith at Temple Inn, a farewell gesture to William Burnham and Victor Schepper, who were leaving for duty with the armed forces. Guests were employees of the company and their families.

Westville, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator was sold to E. G. Gust who operates a chick hatchery and sells feed and other farm products on his farm west of town. He will continue to operate the elevator in addition to his other business. Walter Warnke, who has managed the elevator for the past several years, has accepted a position at Hamlet.

West Lebanon, Ind.—Hiram Jones, 78, owner and operator of a grain elevator here for the last 21 years, died recently at the Home Hospital in Lafayette following an operation. Mr. Jones fell at his elevator last August, breaking his hip. A few days before his death, while a patient at the Wabash Valley Sanitarium at Lafayette, he fell again, breaking his other hip.—P. J. P.

## IOWA

Stuart, Ia.—The local store of the Roberts Produce is closed.

Iowa City, Ia.—Leal Hoffman is new feed supervisor with the Iowa City Feed Co.

Volga, Ia.—The Hugh Tenney feed mill is installing a new 20-ton scale, with 9 x 24 ft. deck.

Clinton, Ia.—The large corn refining plant of the Clinton Co. was closed March 31 for lack of corn supplies.

## THE *Steinlite* ELECTRONIC MOISTURE TESTER

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Clarion, Ia.—G. H. Lee, 82, who operated a feed store here for many years, died recently.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—The Boone Valley Co-op. Processing Ass'n has its soybean plant in operation. Edward Olson is manager.

Emerson, Ia.—The Emerson Grain Co. is enlarging its storage bins to hold 3,000 bus. more of grain. A new hoist has been installed.

Manson, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative of Blanden, Ia., has leased local grounds from the I. C. Railroad on which to build an elevator.

Fredericksburg, Ia.—The Fredericksburg Produce Ass'n is planning construction of a feed mill. Louis Bittner is manager of the elevator.

Dow City, Ia.—A com'ite recently was appointed by local citizens to select a site and further the promotion plans for a grain elevator.

Emmettsburg, Ia.—Fred W. Kerber, of the Kerber Milling Co., has completed an addition to the mill which will house a waiting room and office.

Downey, Ia.—H. H. Oyler is the new manager of the Downey Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding J. A. Lytle who recently accepted a position at Villisca.

Des Moines, Ia.—Don W. Wellwood has been appointed manager of the local branch of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. He started with the company in 1938 at Sioux City.

Scranton, Ia.—G. L. Peterson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently resigned his position and will manage the Consumers Co-op. Ass'n oil barreling plant at Des Moines, Ia.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn., has opened offices here in the Warnock Building with H. M. McCreery in charge.

Des Moines, Ia.—L. B. Lambertson, salesman for National Byproducts, Inc., for the past 10 years, has been named manager of the feed department of the company, effective at once.

Carroll, Ia.—Lambert Baumhover recently resigned from active management of the Carroll Roller Mills, and his three sons, Walter, S. H., and Ralph J. have taken over the business.

Maynard, Ia.—Anton Haas has purchased the building known as the John Meyer building from A. G. Schlegel and has started a feed store there with Louis Pensar, Jr., in charge.

Ventura, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans construction at a future date of a building to house the office. At the recent annual meeting gross business for 1943 was reported at \$144,341.65.

Clinton, Ia.—Charles Westgate, Camanche, an employee of the Pillsbury Feed Mills Co., sustained a fractured skull while at work Mar. 21. He was found unconscious on the shop floor by fellow employees. No one witnessed the accident, but it is believed the injury was caused when a pulley broke causing a moving belt to slap him on the side of the head.

Audubon, Ia.—The Roberts Produce store is operating as in the past, Mrs. Marie Roberts, owner. The company manufactures Roberts Special Mix Feeds. Its store at Stuart has been closed.

Nemaha, Ia.—Fred Heise has bought the elevator he has been operating for a number of years as the F. H. Heise Grain Co., from Mrs. Edna Hakes and Emory Bleam. He assumed possession March 1.

Spencer, Ia.—The new soybean plant of the Honeymead Products Co. began operations the latter part of March. R. P. Andreas, chairman of the board and founder of the company, was here from Cedar Rapids for the occasion.

Welton, Ia.—Charles S. Bendixen, administrator of the estate of Peter Bendixen, dismissed action against L. D. Rutenbeck of the Welton Elvtr. Co. in district court March 30. Bendixen was seeking judgment of \$1,000 against Rutenbeck.

Sheldon, Ia.—M. M. Stientjes, manager of the Farmers Elevator and lumber yard at Hull for nine years, has been named new manager of the local soybean and processing plant to succeed J. L. Parmenter, who has entered the armed forces.

Osage, Ia.—Karl Schmidt, who resigned recently as manager at the Osage Grain & Supply Co. elevator after 17 years' service, has purchased the Whipple Coal Co. business, taking possession Apr. 1. Mr. Whipple is retiring from active business.

Marble Rock, Ia.—Mayne Spaulding recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator and accepted a similar one at Colo. A farewell party was held in his honor at the town hall before his departure. Harry Doughan of Kensett is the new manager.

Muscataine, Ia.—The first stage of operation of the feed recovery plant at the grain processing corporation's plant has begun, the unit producing distillers dried grains going into operation. Another process to recover additional waste matter is expected to be put in operation Aug. 1.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Dwayne Andreas, vice-pres. of the Honeymead Products Co., has been appointed a member of the soybean grades and contracts committee of the National Soybean Processors Ass'n. This committee works directly with the Commodity Credit Corp. and handles contracts between the government and private operators for the processing of soybeans for government purchase.

Clinton, Ia.—R. J. (Jack) Little has been appointed superintendent of the central division feed mills and soya mills operated by Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. This responsibility covers feed manufacturing and soya processing plants at Clinton and Centerville, Ia., Minneapolis, Minn., and Atchison, Kan. Mr. Little has had 21 years' experience with large feed and soya plants and elevator operation, management, layout, construction and maintenance.

Alta, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator entertained friends and patrons at its annual theatre party recently, two evenings having been set aside for the purpose. A program of pictures, audience quiz and prizes followed by refreshments was enjoyed on each occasion.

Elkhorn, Ia.—The Harlan Rendering Co. elevator is being rebuilt, the upper part of the structure and the central shaft having been the most seriously damaged by the recent fire. The Tillotson Const. Co. has the contract. Manager Everett Petersen stated the work is expected to be completed within six weeks.

Mason City, Ia.—A new fireproof warehouse, 50 x 250 ft., was dedicated recently by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. It will supply north Central Iowa dealers with flour and specialties. Glenn Franklin is local manager. An M. & St. L. siding was built to the warehouse. If sacks are too heavy," she said.—A. G. T.

Deep River, Ia.—With both sons in the U. S. service, Mrs. Iva Elliott, 51, is managing the feed store and cream station formerly conducted by them with her assistance. She is assisted by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Evan Elliott. "People seem to appreciate that I am trying to keep the business going and help me

Fayette, Ia.—Wilbur Bell has sold his soybean processing plant to Halverson Bros. of West Union and DeKalb, Ill. W. V. Clark of West Union will be manager of the local plant. Mr. Bell recently installed a second expeller machine to take care of the rapidly expanding business which he established in 1939. The plant has a storage capacity of 75,000 bus.

Des Moines, Ia.—Members of the Des Moines Feed, Flour, Seed & Grain Club were addressed by Herman Nagel of Chicago, at a recent dinner meeting held at Kirkwood Hotel. His subject was "Newer Knowledge in Mineral Nutrition." Mr. Nagel is animal nutrition expert and feed manufacturer, and has been associated with the feed industry for 25 years as a nutrition consultant.

Sloan, Ia.—An order for property attachment in the amount of \$300 was issued in Judge Prichard's court April 3 in the action instituted by the Pratt Grain Co. against Lloyd E. Harding. The grain company alleged it contracted on Dec. 27, 1943, to purchase 1,500 bus. of grain from the defendant. One hundred dollars was paid on the purchase price, the balance to be paid on delivery of the grain. The grain was not delivered nor the cash deposit returned, it was claimed. It was further claimed the defendant was disposing of his property with the intention of defrauding creditors. The \$300 attachment order covers the initial payment of \$100 and \$200 damages.

## KANSAS

Nortonville, Kan.—The Corpstein Elevator is remodeling its office.

Wakefield, Kan.—The Wakefield Farm Co-op. Ass'n plans to enlarge the office building soon.

Sterling, Kan.—High winds caused a small amount of damage at the Arnold Milling Co. plant recently.

Potwin, Kan.—The Potwin Grain Co. elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

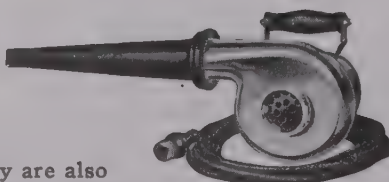
Satanta, Kan.—Tom Brown, manager of the Light Grain Co. elevator for the past four years, has gone to Partridge where he has a position with an elevator. The Light Grain Co. has closed the local elevator.

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Breton (Rexford p. o.), Kan.—The Benjamin B. Foster elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Turon, Kan.—Lee Fox, formerly of the Sanford vicinity, is new manager of the Midwest Grain Co. elevator.

Haviland, Kan.—People generally are anxious to be relieved from governmental regimentation. —Dunbar Grain Co.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. reported an electrical damage loss occurring in its "B" mill late in March.

Oakley, Kan.—The L. E. Gridley elevator sustained a fire damage recently by a slipping drive belt on a wood pulley.

La Harpe, Kan.—The La Harpe Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Long Island, Kan.—Floyd Hartzog, who has operated the elevator for the Long Island Grain & Feed Co. for the past year, has resigned his position.

Downs, Kan.—Joe Otte has sold his one-half interest in the firm of Otte & McMillan Grain Co., to John Tetlow, and will retire from business May 1. He has been the junior member of the firm since 1928.

Hutchinson, Kan.—George E. Gano, local grain man, received \$12,638 according to a report submitted to the House of Congress recently on the 1942 agricultural conservation and parity payments of \$1,000 or more.

Buhler, Kan.—P. T. Nickel recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, effective April 1, after 42 years continuous service with the company, and will retire from active business. Raymond Heidebrecht is the new manager.

Fowler, Kan.—Charles Cheney and Walker Gardiner have purchased the grain elevator and office recently owned and operated by the late A. R. Upp. They will use the elevator to store their own grain. Both men have several hundred acres of wheat out.

Manhattan, Kan.—The first and second district Ass'n of Operative Millers of Kansas and the Kansas City and Nebraska sections of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists met in joint session here Mar. 31 and Apr. 1, the program devoted to co-operative research in the milling industry.—P. J. P.

Tonganoxie, Kan.—Dale Rawlings, manager of the Tonganoxie Elvtr. Co. for the past five years, has reopened a feed business of his own in the brick building he recently purchased from Underwood & Sons. Abe Enochs will take over the feed business at the elevator and Charley Baker will be in charge of the elevator as usual.

Sterling, Kan.—J. W. Moore has been appointed milling superintendent of the Arnold Milling Co. plant. He has had long experience as a mill operative, coming here from Oklahoma previous to which position he was superintendent of the Lukens Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., for many years until the plant burned in 1937.

Winfield, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. of Wichita filed suit for \$2,281.13 damages against the city of Winfield in district court, seeking to recover for damages allegedly resulting at its local plant by flood water in May, 1943. The plaintiff asks for a judicial construction of the contract with the city relative to maintenance, upkeep and control of the dike and flood gate, which the city constructed about 12 years ago between the river and the mill.

Elwood, Kan.—The Commander-Larabee Milling Co. elevator, of cribbed construction and about 50 years old, burned to the ground early the morning of March 30. The elevator, used as an auxiliary storage plant for the company's mill at St. Joseph, Mo., and of one-half million bushels capacity, contained about 400,000 bus. of wheat.

Clyde, Kan.—The Clyde Milling & Elvtr. Co., which has operated as a corporation for more than 25 years, is dissolving and in the future will be conducted as a partnership. All of the stock in the corporation has been acquired by John Pickerill of Salina; his son, F. W. Pickerill, who is manager, and Mel Decker of Concordia.

St. Mary's, Kan.—The Jones Alfalfa Milling Co. of Topeka is installing machinery in an alfalfa dehydrating plant here. The plant, which will have a processing capacity of one ton per hour, is expected to be ready for operation May 1. E. A. Jones stated sufficient contracts were on hand to keep the plant in operation for several months.—P. J. P.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n urges members planning to attend the annual trade conference here May 11, to make hotel reservations early. Many grain and feed men are expected to be present, the importance of questions and problems pertaining to the industry at this time being of special and universal interest. Subjects to be discussed will be of informative and instructive nature of vital importance to all.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Wichita, Kan.—The Soy-Rich Products, Inc., mill, plans for which were announced last fall, is now in production. Its first meal was ground and oil produced Feb. 22. V. H. Barcus, sales manager, announced the plant at present is limiting its sales to the Wichita trade territory, only one unit of the plant having started operation and its capacity 20 tons a day. Other units are being installed and the capacity will be 100 tons a day. Mr. Barcus also is manager of an alfalfa mill which opened here recently with a capacity of 30 tons daily.

Dodge City, Kan.—For a long time this association has worked with members of the Commission of Revenue and Taxation of the state of Kansas endeavoring to eliminate the need of obtaining sales tax exemption certificates from each purchaser of exempt feeds. Now we are advised by the commission that effective March 22, 1944, that amendments to article 36, Rule No. 10, practically relieves the need of obtaining exemption certificates on such sales. However the burden of proof that any sale of tangible personal property is exempt from sales still rests with the seller.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Dodge City, Kan.—New members recently enrolled by the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Junction City Milling Co., Junction City; Belleville Mill & Elev. Co., Belleville; Biester Feed & Grain Co., Soldier; Farmers Mill & Elevator Co., Concordia; Frazier's Seed Store, Coffeyville; C. D. Bondurant Grain Co., Laird; The Lawrence Grain Co., Luray; Randolph Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Randolph; Winterscheidt Grain & Feed Co., Seneca; Arlington Elevator Co., Arlington; Solomon Valley Grain Co., Downs; L. E. Gridley Grain & Seeds, Oakley; L. H. Kueker Elevator, Belleville; Norris Grain Co., Partridge; Continental Grain Co., Muscotah; Rock Island Elevator, Holton.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. sustained a small electrical damage loss recently.

Quenemo, Kan.—The old stone mill and elevator owned and operated by Glen and Guy Wilson that burned recently, was a loss estimated at several thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance. The blaze started in the top of the plant. In the mill were stored 2,000 bus. of oats, 1,000 bus. of corn, 100 bus. of kafir, and some wheat. A quantity of mill feed was taken from the building before the roof collapsed.

## KENTUCKY

Lexington, Ky.—The Fayette Coal & Feed Co. office and warehouse was damaged badly by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$18,000.

Louisville, Ky.—Aubrey & Co. have announced the new location of their office on East Chestnut St. from which all business will be transacted after March 20.

Louisville, Ky.—Albert W. Mouts, 80, former superintendent of the grain department of the Louisville unit of Washburn Crosby Co., who had been retired died March 30.—A. W. W.

Columbia, Ky.—The Columbia Milling Co. was sold at public auction March 16 to settle the estate of the late S. E. Shively. J. E. Knifley and T. E. Waggoner were the purchasers.

Louisville, Ky.—Feed and grain dealers of Louisville and vicinity are co-operating and aiding to raise prize money, etc., in a campaign undertaken by county students to aid in reduction of rodents, through school children being offered 1c for every mouse tail turned in and 3c for each tail taken from Mr. Rat.—A. W. W.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—A federal hearing on the proposed ceiling prices on rough rice was concluded here recently, by the taking of testimony from rice millers from Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. A proposal to establish premiums for high grades of rough rice was reported rejected by both growers and millers. The ceilings, scheduled to become effective April 15, fix maximum prices on rough rice at an average of about \$6.15 per barrel of 162 lbs., or about 50c below present parity, J. Bruce Hancock, O.P.A. specialist from Washington, said.—J. H. G.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—A feed warehouse owned by C. B. Watkins & Co. burned March 29, feed and hay lost valued at \$6,000 and machinery and trucks damaged.

## MICHIGAN

Mendon, Mich.—Little Bros. have their new grist mill and elevator in operation. The new 14,000-bu. structure replaces the one that burned last year.

Saline, Mich.—The York Flour Mills have been sold by Edward Alber, owner and operator for the past 23 years, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerhardt Cekau of Detroit.

Saranac, Mich.—Thaddeus G. Mercer, 78, who owned and operated an elevator here for the past 25 years, died recently. In December, 1943, Mr. Mercer suffered a fractured hip in a fall at his home and had been confined there since.

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Utica, Mich.—Due to difficulties the farmers have had in obtaining ample supplies of grain at reasonable prices in the Detroit milkshed, a group of them has organized the Detroit Co-operative Grain Exchange, to effect a more efficient and economical distribution of feed direct from the sources of supply to the farmers.

## MINNESOTA

Rice, Minn.—The Gazette Seed & Feed Co. plant burned early this year, the fire originating in the basement.

Hitchcock, Minn.—Frank J. Pangborn, 52, former operator of a local elevator, died recently at his home in Miller.

Morristown, Minn.—Fred Horace Osterhout, 80, who operated the mill on the Mississippi near town until a year ago, died recently.—P. J. P.

Grove City, Minn.—Wm. W. Anderson of Beaver Creek has taken over a partnership in the former Nelson-Lund elevator now known as the Farmers' Exchange.

Browns Valley, Minn.—Joseph Podliska, Lidgerwood, No. D., has taken over the feed grinding business from his brother Charles, who has operated the business for the past two years.

Cokato, Minn.—Darrel K. Mensiny is new manager of the Cokato Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant. He has had many years of experience in the grinding and mixing of commercial and farm grown feeds.

Goodhue, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co. has purchased four Fleischmann Elevators, located here and at three neighboring points, Belle Chester, Zumbrota and Bombay. Transfer was completed April 1.

Roseau, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator stockholders at a special meeting April 3 took up plans for construction of a modern feed grinding and mixing plant east of the present elevator office.

Forest Lake, Minn.—E. J. Houle, operator of E. J. Houle Co., and a past president of Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, has recovered from a severe illness resulting from a ruptured appendix, and has returned to his work.

Lester Prairie, Minn.—W. A. Fraase, experienced elevator and feed mill man at Atwater, is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Emmert Jenneke who has left for service in the armed forces.

Easton, Minn.—The new modernly equipped feed mill of the Easton Farmers Elevator, recently completed, was the scene of an open house program on March 23. In the evening a poultry clinic was held at Zeleszny's Hall.

Blackduck, Minn.—Ed Shock has resigned as manager of the Blackduck Feed Store, unable to withstand the dust caused by the feed grinding equipment, and has gone to Bemidji. R. T. Praught is operating the business temporarily.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—The Jackson Co. recently announced the shutting down of the retail feed and grinding service for duration of the war because of man-power shortage. Howard Myhre is owner and manager of the firm.

Morris, Minn.—The Morris Co-op. Elevator's new warehouse is nearing completion. The 34 x 32 ft. structure is built on one side of the elevator but separated from it and the office structure. It will be used for feed and seed storage.

Wolf Lake, Minn.—Members of the Farmers Co-op. Sampo recently voted to build a feed mill and feed mixing plant, to be operated in connection with the grain elevator purchased last fall. Henry Koivisto is manager of the elevator.

Preston, Minn.—Fred Kaup of Minneapolis, owner of the former Spies Milling property here, which he is converting into a soybean processing plant, will operate as the Preston Soya Co. He hopes to have the business in operation by June 1.

Nashua, Minn.—Arvid Nelson of Perham is new manager of the Nashua Grain Co. elevator and allied business. M. O. Pederson who sold the elevator has been in the grain business the last 37 years, fifteen of which have been passed as manager of the Nashua Grain Co.

Montgomery, Minn.—The local flour mill owned by the Commander-Larabee Corp. has been overhauled in preparation to begin manufacturing flour about April 1. The mill has been closed down since 1926. It will operate on the basis of about 1,500 bbls a day.

Shakopee, Minn.—The Northwestern Distilleries, Inc., has been leased to George and Herbert Benz of St. Paul who have formed the Minnesota Commercial Alcohol Corp. They are experimenting with the possibility of manufacturing alcohol for commercial purposes.

Montgomery, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co. has leased the brewery building west of its plant and has moved its feed and seed departments there. The bottling building will be used as offices and display room and the main building will house the grinding and mixing machines. New equipment has been added.

Red Wing, Minn.—Roy Peterson, Red Wing Feed & Seed Co., lost four fingers of his left hand when his hand caught in the gears of the feed mixer recently. After two weeks in hospital he has recovered and resumed his work. Mr. Peterson formerly was head of the commercial feed department of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Pennington County Farmers Union recently was host to fifty managers and directors of county co-operatives at a dinner here. Archie T. Erickson, manager of the local Farmers Grain & Seed Ass'n presided. Principal speaker was Glenn Talbott, president of North Dakota Farmers Union. Einar Kuivainen, president of Minnesota Farmers Union, also was a special guest. Other speakers included W. J. Douville, local mayor, Ernest Palmer, county agent, and W. E. Dahlquist.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

An explosion in a conveyor at the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. meal mill started a minor fire April 4. Damage was slight.

George S. Hardenbergh, St. Paul, formerly associated with the Commander-Larabee Milling Co. here, retiring in 1941, died April 2.

Making of new trades in oats, barley and flaxseed for May delivery was prohibited by the Chamber of Commerce, as the prices had reached the ceiling.—P. J. P.

The Collin Feed Co. has purchased the property of the Central Lumber Co. and will operate a coal and feed business in addition to its mill at the first location.

Walter M. Paulson, manager of the uptown office of Merrill-Lynch, grain and stock brokers, and a familiar figure on the floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, died March 27.

Arthur J. Larson, Hallet & Carey Co., was the principal speaker at the regular meeting of the Minneapolis Chapter of the Society of Grain Elvtr. Supts. on April 4. His topic was "What's New on Insects and Grain Varieties." A buffet supper preceded the meeting.

An electric oven left on when employees quit work March 30 at the Sisser Analytical Wheat laboratory is believed to have started the fire that damaged the laboratory extensively. Firemen on arrival at the scene found the oven had burned thru the floor.—P. J. P.

## MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—Ralston Purina Co. recently purchased the American Stove Co. property at Chouteau Ave. and Ninth St. for future expansion and consolidation of its laboratory research facilities. The company plans to develop improved methods of analysis and manufacture for present and post-war operations in all of its plants thruout the United States and Canada, Donald Danforth, president, stated.—P. J. P.

Cameron, Mo.—The Cameron Co-op. Ass'n on Mar. 24 sustained a loss from fire originating in the basement of the office.

Bennett Springs, Mo.—The 90-year-old mill here burned early Mar. 23, and all irreplaceable electrical equipment and a year's supply of salmon egg meal housed there, were destroyed. The meal used to feed trout cannot be replaced now, officials of the Conservation Commission stated.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Ward A. Brown, manager of the grain buying department of Ralston Purina Co. and former president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, died April 9 in a local hospital. He had been ill for some time. Mr. Brown had been connected with the Ralston Purina Co. for 20 years and had a wide acquaintance thruout the grain trade of the country. Originally he was in the grain business in Duluth.

Mexico, Mo.—The M.F.A. will continue milling operations here at the present time on a temporary basis by using its other elevator along the south side of the Wabash tracks, A. J. Louth, treasurer and general manager of the association, announced following the recent fire that destroyed the ass'n's two main buildings. The W.P.B. has granted priorities to the association for the purchase of two feed mixers, a bag-closing machine and scale, Maurice Maze, manager of the M.F.A. soybean processing plant and feed mill here, said. He was in St. Louis conferring with officials relative to replacing some of the equipment destroyed in the fire. No decision has been reached as to rebuilding, he stated, the company having under consideration many offers from surrounding towns. Mr. Maze stated, however, the mill and soybean processing plant will be rebuilt at some location yet to be decided upon, M. F. A. having notified the W.P.B. to that effect.—P. J. P.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER

Joseph Riding, for 26 years employed by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, died Mar. 26. He was well liked by the local grain trade.

Jens Juul has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from Harold F. Spencer, deceased. The membership sold for \$2,500.

Fred L. Swenson has resigned as traveling representative for the M.F.A. Grain & Feed Co., and has been succeeded by Harvey Belfield of Marshall, Mo.

North Kansas City, Mo.—Raymond Evans, construction worker employed razing parts of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. plant recently damaged by an explosion, was injured severely when a wall section gave way, catching him.

Ed A. Worth, of the L. C. Worth Commission Co., was elected president of the Kansas City Feed Club at the annual dinner gathering of the group. Earl A. Hogan was elected vice-pres., J. G. Pfister, treasurer, and M. A. McClellan, sec'y.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade have re-drafted the regulations governing weighing of grain to provide greater safeguards. House weighmasters must be approved by the scale committee of the Board of Trade. The scale committee shall, with the aid of the secretary, keep a record of all complaints of errors in weighing at each industry in Kansas City and the result of its investigation thereof.

North Kansas City, Mo. — An unspecified amount of corn has been diverted from Chicago to enable the Corn Products Refining Co. to reopen at one-third capacity April 10, Supt. Alvor Hedberg said. The plant closed down March 23 for lack of corn to process into food, but all 500 employees were retained on a 40-hr. week basis during the shutdown, and spent their time repairing and cleaning the machinery, Hedberg said. The plant's capacity is 80 carloads each 5-day week.



**MONTANA**

Laurel, Mont.—B. B. Hageman is installing a new steam rolling mill at his elevator, to process grains for feed. The plant will be in operation by next fall.

Wolf Point, Mont.—A. A. Neubauer is new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator Co., succeeding Ernest Comford who has been acting manager since last August.

Grassrange, Mont.—A. H. Kurhym, for some years manager of the Atlantic Elvtr. Co. elevator, has resigned to take up ranching. Joseph J. Goran, long postmaster here, succeeds him.

Raynesford, Mont.—Farmers of Judith Basin County are considering setting up a farmers elevator here or in Geyser or at both locations. Meetings have been held and subscriptions are being taken.

Baker, Mont.—The William O'Loughlin elevator buildings were badly damaged by an exposure fire, communicated from a fire in a bulk oil station near by, March 23. The Equity Co-operative Ass'n elevator also was damaged.

Glasgow, Mont.—A preliminary organization for launching a Farmers Union Co-operative elevator here was effected at a recent meeting of interested farmers. The new company will be called the Farmers Union Grain & Feed Co. Capital stock was fixed at \$150,000 and Sidney Cotton, chairman, Geo. Puchalla and Ingvar Barstad were named to incorporate the co-operative. It is planned to purchase or construct an elevator building in time to have it in operation for the fall crop.

**NEBRASKA**

Orleans, Neb.—Elmer Ott recently purchased the Farmers Equity Elevator.

Springfield, Neb.—The Mueller Fuel & Grain Corp. has filed for dissolution.

Staplehurst, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator recently installed a new feed grinder.

Lorton, Neb.—Robert Drake, formerly of Diller, has been appointed manager of the local elevator.

Stamford, Neb.—The feed mill and coal bins being built as an addition to the Westberg Elevator are nearing completion.

Harvard, Neb.—Harry Frank is the new manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., taking charge of the business April 1. He succeeds Harold Yost who has moved to Minden.

Leigh, Neb.—Jacob A. Kibler, 64, manager for many years of the Leigh Lumber & Coal Co., formerly the Walrath & Sherwood Elevator, died recently following a paralytic stroke.

Omaha, Neb.—Alvin E. Johnson has been admitted to membership in the Omaha Grain Exchange, on transfer of the membership of Butler-Welsh Grain Co. held in the name of Arnold Schottler.

Louisville, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator has been repaired and improved. The south side of the building where bins were bulged, was repaired and strengthened, and changes were made within the structure.

Lincoln, Neb.—A public hearing will be held at the State Capitol Building, Lincoln, Wednesday, April 12 at 1:30 p. m. Purpose of this meeting is to determine whether or not the present code barring installation of man lifts shall be adopted. This meeting should be of particular interest to operators of mills and grain elevators.—Nebraska State Department of Labor, Donald P. Miller, Commissioner of Labor.

Norfolk, Neb.—The mill plant of the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills Co. recently sustained an electrical breakdown.

Gibbon, Neb.—The Central Nebraska Turkey Ass'n board recently announced that \$19,000 had been raised toward buying the Gibbon mill on which it holds an option to purchase for \$50,000. The deal completed, the flour mill, which has not been operated since June, 1941, will be converted into a feed mixing plant. The milling machinery would be sold. The Northwestern Turkey Ass'n has pledged support to make the mill project a success.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Harry E. Hansen of Auburn has succeeded Fred Nuzum as manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant private wire brokerage office and sub-terminal elevator here. Mr. Nuzum was promoted to a terminal point for the firm. Mr. Hansen formerly owned and operated the Stella Elevator at Stella, Neb., and for many years was inspector of grain elevators for an insurance company. He has had many years' experience in the grain trade.

Omaha, Neb.—F. G. Endelman, 80, grain dealer for 50 years and a former member of the Omaha Grain Exchange, and Mrs. Endelman observed their golden wedding anniversary at their home in Fairbury, Neb., recently. Endelman is well known in the grain trade, having operated a line of country elevators and having traveled over the state for many years. He was the originator of the state port of entry bill and for a time after retiring from the grain business served as port inspector under Governor R. L. Cochran.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Loveland Elvtr. Co.'s storage elevator containing 150,000 bus. of wheat and 50,000 bus. of corn, and the office building alongside burned March 24, the loss estimated at more than \$175,000. The company's concrete elevator was saved. Five firemen were injured battling the blaze which is believed to have started from spontaneous combustion. The elevator was owned by the Francis H. Day Co., Missouri Valley, Ia. Carl Richardson, manager, who was in Omaha that day for preinduction physical examination, was temporarily rejected and will probably continue with the company. The fire was discovered by Frank Smith, an employee.—P. J. P.

**NEW ENGLAND**

Keene, N. H.—The D. H. Grandin Milling Co. reported a small amount of damage incurred at one of its buildings as a result of recent high winds.

**NEW YORK**

Wilson, N. Y.—The Rex E. Stacy Feed Mill and grain elevator were destroyed in a blaze that started from an explosion in the near-by Preserving Corp. plant the night of March 26.—G. E. T.

New York, N. Y.—Jules Semon Bache, 82, financier, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died March 24 after a brief illness in Palm Beach, Fla. He was head of J. S. Bache & Co., brokers, and a director of a number of corporations.

New York, N. Y.—The Com'ite on Grain Ceilings of the New York Produce Exchange has ruled that any transaction in Canadian oats at over 94c for 40 lb. No. 3 whites, or 94.5c for 40 lb. No. 2 white, c.i.f. Buffalo, would be a violation of O.P.A. regulations.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Mike Robischon, who has been with the Commander Larabee Milling Co. in Minneapolis for the past 20 years, has been transferred to the company's local office.

Camillus, N. Y.—Dick Cunningham, Milton May, and E. H. Flinchbough, owners of the Harper Feed Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa., have purchased the local feed plant formerly operated by Federal Mills, Lockport, N. Y.

New York, N. Y.—The City Council approved a measure pending before the Legislature that would transfer jurisdiction to the city of five state barge terminals in the city and a grain elevator at Gowanus Terminal to the Port Authority.

**NORTH DAKOTA**

Burnstad, N. D.—Martin C. Bjugstad, local grain buyer, died recently.

Josephine, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator will rebuild its office that was destroyed by fire recently.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Walter Fink, 76, associated with the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. for 51 years, died recently.

Hillsboro, N. D.—Sidney Angus, 60, manager of the Midwest Feed & Produce Co. in which he and Theodore Venzke and Nils Pederson were interested, died at St. Luke's Hospital, Fargo, Mar. 9.

Lostwood, N. D.—Vigo Hedestrup is new manager of the Farmers Elevator. He announces the elevator is now in shape to handle all business, the car situation having improved, affording bin space in the elevator to handle a considerable amount of wheat. The elevator will handle a line of seed corn, twine, coal and feed.

Langdon, N. D.—A new grain cleaner is being installed at the Roy M. Wells Oil & Supply mill along with a new electric attrition feed grinder, and a new dump scale with larger capacity than the one formerly in use. The Hartung Const. Co. has the contract. Mr. Wells stated he expects the new equipment to be ready for operation early this month.

**OHIO**

Elmore, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. sustained a loss from fire in its corn drier on March 4.

Hebron, O.—The Babcock Elevator and Roberts & Campbell now are known as Campbell Elevator.

Camden, O.—Charles Klopp, former local resident who was in the grain elevator business before moving to Cincinnati, died, recently.

Rogers, O.—High winds recently caused a small amount of damage to a building of W. Wayne Rudibaugh of J. A. Rudibaugh & Son.

Celina, O.—The grain elevator of the Mercer County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., sustained a small fire loss on March 22.

Bucyrus, O.—Fire started by slipping V-belts caused a small damage in the Crawford Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n feed mill on March 16.

Wilmington, O.—H. A. Barrett has leased the R. P. Barrett & Son elevator and grain business to McMillen Feed Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Alliance, O.—General Mills, Inc., recently held a grand opening of its retail store on North Arch Ave. A. E. Danielson is the new manager.

Eldean, O.—Work is progressing on the new plant of Altman Mills, Inc. Feed made at the plant will be distributed thru the chain of feed stores operated by the company.

Fostoria, O.—C. S. Latchaw, sec'y of the Ohio Farmers Elevator Ass'n, is again a candidate on the Republican ticket for state representative from Defiance County.

**KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.**

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**CONSIGNMENTS**

SERVICE

GRAIN MERCHANTS

SATISFACTION



Warren, O.—Louis M. Wadsworth, 55, president of the Wadsworth Feed Co., died March 6 in Miami, Fla., of a heart attack. The company was formed in 1908 by his father, the late J. X. Wadsworth.

Greenwich, O.—Harry S. McLaughlin, manager of the Greenwich Mill & Elvtr. Co., of here and Broughtonville, has announced as candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Huron County on the Republican ticket.

Prout (Sandusky, R. R. 1), O.—We are installing a Blue Streak Double Mixer, enlarging our grinder room, and increasing our capacity by installing new bins to feed grain direct to grinder.—The Central Erie Supply & Elvtr. Ass'n, C. D. Love, mgr.

Haskins, O.—The Wood County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the property and equipment of the Haskins Farmers Grain Co., and will take over and operate the elevator about April 15, as a branch of the present Farm Bureau business.

Circleville, O.—W. Frank Heffner, 70, president of the Heffner Grain Co., and a widely known grain dealer, died April 6 in Cleveland, (O.) Clinic where he had been a patient for two weeks. He is survived by his son, Harry W. Heffner, who was associated with his father in the grain business, and by his widow. Mr. Heffner's father, William Heffner, and his brother, Harvey Heffner, had also been members of the grain company.

Frazeyburg, O.—The Rev. William Powers and Sons have purchased the W. T. Graham Elvtr. Co. and have taken over operation of the business. Robert Powers will be manager, assisted by Emmons Funk. Grand opening of the elevator under the new management was held March 14 on which occasion free lunch was served at noon, feed up to 500 lbs. was ground without charge thruout the day, and a poultry expert was on hand to give advice to all who wished it.

McConnelsville, O.—The Farmers Elevator has purchased the equipment and J. A. Hambleton and John Nelson building of what is known as the Bone Mill, from Harry Harlan. Possession will be given April 15. Mr. Hambleton, owner of the Farmers Elevator, will operate the business in connection with the Malta and Stockport branches of his business. Harlan will remain until May 1, and Jack Garvin will continue in his present position. Mr. Nelson, son-in-law of Mr. Hambleton, may later become identified in the business.

Toledo, O.—Mar. 14, 1944, Russel M. Fudge plead guilty to embezzling the sum of \$228.20 from O. W. Randolph, manufacturer of grain drying and alfalfa dehydrating machinery, before the county judge. Fudge entered his plea after the trial in which he was the defendant, had entered its second day. The evidence disclosed that Fudge was an employee of the O. W. Randolph Co. and that he had sold hay to I. J. Cousino, a hay dealer of Erie, Mich. Cousino paid Fudge by check and thereafter Fudge cashed the check at a Toledo meat market and converted the money to his own use. Judge Krueger, presiding at the trial, suspended the sentence and probated the defendant, Fudge, to the Sheriff of Lucas County, Ohio, for a period of two years. Russel M. Fudge also admitted cashing checks payable to companies operated by O. W. Randolph in the total sum of approximately \$1,200. Fudge agreed to repay Randolph \$1,200 and Judge Krueger stated that the suspension of the sentence would be conditioned upon the repayment of \$1,200 by Fudge to Randolph.

Latty, O.—The local alfalfa mill owned by Saunders Mills, was badly damaged by fire recently. Included in the loss were 100 tons of hay, two 250-h.p. motors, 6 small motors, one tractor, and about \$2,000 worth of wiring, starting boxes and other equipment. The mill was not in operation at the time the fire started.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will provide a luncheon on June 7 at 12:00 noon at the annual convention to all persons who secure one or more new members to the association by that date. Delicious food and good entertainment are promised. Twelve persons have already qualified for invitations and the list is growing.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Toledo, O.—Lieut. Comdr. Charles R. Forrester, son of George R. Forrester, head of the Forrester Grain Co. was a recent visitor here. He has returned to San Diego, Cal. Lt. R. J. Forrester, another son of G. R. Forrester, a veteran of more than 40 combat missions, in the Mediterranean area also is visiting his parents. Lt. Forrester has been awarded the Air Medal with oak leaf clusters and promoted to a first lieutenant.

Delphos, O.—Floyd E. Hiegel, of Leipsic, who with his father, Charles A. Hiegel, owns and operate seven elevators in Ohio, and who has been manager of the Continental Farmers Elevators plant at Continental, O., has purchased the local Garman Grain Elevator which will be operated as the Delphos Grain & Milling Co., which company, now being incorporated, will take possession of the business June 1. Additional capital will be invested and machinery will be installed for the processing of soybeans. A building program also is planned for the enlargement of the plant. Mr. Hiegel stated the grain business will be continued as in the past. He will move his family here from Leipsic in the near future. C. A. Hiegel & Son operate elevators at Leipsic, Continental, Versailles, Miller City, Hartsburgh, Oakwood and Farnham. The Garman Grain Co. was incorporated in 1920 by A. L. Garman and C. E. Marsh in association with other local residents. Mr. Garman stated he has no immediate plans for the future. Mr. Marsh will resume his law practice, and is a candidate for the office of probate judge in Van Wert County.

## OKLAHOMA

Okeene, Okla.—The Okeene Milling Co. sustained an electrical damage loss recently.

Geary, Okla.—The Geary Milling & Elvtr. Co. mill plant was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The Kingfisher Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator "D" was completely destroyed by fire on April 4.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

American Falls, Ida.—The Farmers Grain Co-op. elevator was partially destroyed by fire March 17.

Forks, Wash.—John Sandquist recently purchased the interest of Albert Jones in the Forks Grocery & Feed Co.

Woodinville, Wash.—Lowell DeYoung has taken over management of the Woodinville Mercantile Co. feed and fuel business.

Wilbur, Wash.—Community Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated, capitalized at \$100,000. Incorporators are J. H. Llewellyn, J. Mason Llewellyn and Mary E. Llewellyn.

Longview, Wash.—The Watkins Feed Warehouse was entered by thieves recently but only a few pennies and a flashlight were taken.

Priest River, Ida.—The Priest River Co-op. has taken over the business of the Priest River Grain Co., owned and operated by Dewey Huot.

Seattle, Wash.—Rush A. Jacobson, 47, a partner in the Roosevelt Feed Co., was fatally injured March 24 when his automobile overturned north of the city.

Seattle, Wash.—The Centennial Flouring Mills Co. paid stockholders a 30c dividend, a total of 60c for the fiscal year starting last July 1.—F. K. H.

Springfield, Ore.—The Madgen Feed & Seed Store was destroyed by fire Mar. 26, with loss \$15,000. Owner John Madgen advised the loss was covered by insurance.—F. K. H.

Cheney, Wash.—The Cheney Grain Growers recently installed a new 20-ton scale at the Cheney Feed & Coal Co. office. A. W. Jansen, manager, stated the interior of the office will be painted.

Spokane, Wash.—Northwest farmers will harvest larger crops with less help than ever before, according to the belief of grange masters from six states, who met in Portland on Mar. 27.—F. K. H.

Tacoma, Wash.—Francis Albro, head chemist for General Mills Flour Co., was stricken Mar. 7 with a thrombosis while at work in his laboratory, and died March 11. He formerly lived at Estherville, Ia.

Colfax, Wash.—C. M. Cook has succeeded William Sutherland as manager of the Interior Warehouse Co., returning to the company with which he started in 1913. He will take over his new duties May 1.

Lacrosse, Wash.—The Lacrosse Grain Growers, Inc., has received approval from the War Production Board to start construction of elevators here and at Hay. It is planned to have the elevators completed by June 1.

New Plymouth, Ida.—H. I. Chadwick recently opened the New Plymouth Feed & Grain Store, with Floyd Grover as manager. New cleaning equipment will be installed. A complete line of feeds, seeds and grain will be handled and grinding grain will be a specialty.

Quincy, Wash.—Contract has been let to Louis Delivuk & Co. for construction of a 125,000-bu. grain elevator here by the Quincy Farmers Elvtr. Co. The new structure will have storage bins of concrete and steel construction, equipped with modern machinery. Work started Apr. 1 and is expected to be completed by June 30.

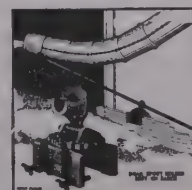
Pomeroy, Wash.—Leonard Herres, owner of the Pomeroy Warehouse Co., has purchased the Shawen feed store. Mr. Herres is improving his main plant, warehouse and mill and recently completed the construction of a 40 x 38 ft. storage room. The office is being remodeled for early use. Chet Land is new manager of the retail feed and seed store.

Monroe, Wash.—Improvements at the plant of the Wolfkill Feed & Seed Co. which have been underway for the last several months, representing an investment of more than \$12,000, are completed. An automatic loading and unloading department has been installed; a new garage constructed, 32 x 34 ft., enlarging the office to more than double its former size; grain bins, a new ton and a half mixer, and other necessities have been added, Byron Rarey, manager, stated. The elevator is capable of handling about 16 cars of feed daily.



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**DOAK**  
**SPOUT HOLDER**  
It loads your car evenly with very little effort and expense.  
**AMERICAN MACHINERY**  
and SUPPLY CO.  
OMAHA



## TEXAS

Ft. Worth, Tex.—J. C. (Charlie) Simons, for many years engaged in the grain brokerage business here, died March 17 after a lingering illness.

Houston, Tex.—E. J. Block has resigned from his association with the Felix Meyer & Co. and has formed his own brokerage business under the name of E. J. Block & Co. He will handle, as a broker, grain and grain products, mill-feeds, protein meals, hay and all feed ingredients.

Hondo, Tex.—Early discovery and quick action saved the Chapman Mill & Grain Co.'s plant from serious loss recently when fire was discovered in the hay shed in the rear of the building. Employees pulled the burning bales from the shed and extinguished the fire, the loss limited to three or four bales.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here May 12 and 13. The association has a membership of almost twice that of two years ago, and the largest in over 25 years, and an enthusiastic, interesting convention is anticipated. All grain and feed men are cordially invited to attend.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Great West Grain & Seed Co. recently started construction of an elevator and feed plant. The elevator will be of fireproof construction and have storage capacity of 100,000 bus. Special emphasis in the plant design has been given to the handling of field seeds and maintaining their purity while in the process of being recleaned. New machinery of latest design will be installed thruout. The Great West Grain & Seed Co. also operates an elevator at Justin, Tex., which it recently remodeled and installed new equipment thruout.

## WISCONSIN

Rib Lake, Wis.—Roy L. Brown has opened a feed store in the Gilbertson Building.

New Holstein, Wis.—Clarence Fluhr is a new employee at the Edgar Depies feed mill.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Arndt Bros. & Co., Inc., flour, feed and seed firm, recently announced the association of Walter S. Sokoll with the firm.

Cashton, Wis.—The Cashton Elevator Co. will erect a concrete block two-story building near its present office building, to be used for a feed mill and feed mixing operations. The old elevator, built in 1897, will be razed. The company now is a co-operative.

Madison, Wis.—The Dane County Co-op. Farm Supply Co., merchandiser of flour, feed, seed, fertilizer, fencing material and general farm supplies, has increased its capital stock from \$42,000 to \$100,000 according to amended articles of incorporation recently filed.

Lone Rock, Wis.—A 60-h.p. gasoline motor has been installed at the Lind Feed Mill. It furnishes power for the feed grinder and replaces an old gasoline engine. New storage bins have been built at the mill, making room for large quantities of commercial feed now being carried in stock.

Wausaukee, Wis.—Norman Smith has purchased the feed elevator and business of the Barthel Feed Mill of Green Bay, Wis., which has operated as a custom feed grinding and mixing business by H. J. Barthel for the past two years. Mr. Smith will operate as the Wausaukee Feed Mill with Frank Peters in charge of operations.

Slinger, Wis.—Alexander Rosenheimer, 60, who operated a feed mill and store here, was killed instantly while attempting to free the bumper of his car from that of another the night of March 26, after a minor collision. The accident occurred at the intersection of Holy Hill Rd. and highway 41. Mrs. Rosenheimer, who was with him, was unharmed.

Condon, Ore.—The Condon Grain Growers Co-op. Ass'n has received government approval to construct a 300,000-bu. crib elevator here, similar to one constructed two years ago. Estimated cost of the wheat elevator is \$104,000. The co-op also has made application for construction of a 60,000-bu. bulk elevator at Mikalo and is awaiting governmental approval, H. M. Bull, local manager, stated.

Willbridge (Portland P. o.), Ore.—Contract has been awarded by Chipman Chemical Co., Inc., for a new industry here which will represent a \$1,500,000 investment. This pioneer chemical company has decided to extend its manufacturing to the Pacific Coast. Several acres have been acquired with both rail and water transportation available. Contract has been awarded to Geo. H. Buckler Co. The company manufactures dry chemicals to kill parasites and a wet mixture to destroy weeds.—F. K. H.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Watertown, S. D.—The South Shore Farmers Grain & Fuel Co. has been dissolved.

Montrose, S. D.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. is completing extensive improvements at its elevator.

Howard, S. D.—V. D. Jones has been named new manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator, to succeed D. E. McDaniels, and has taken over his new duties.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Western Soybean Mills has opened for business. The new mills, using 2,000 bus. daily and operating an estimated 300 days per year, will consume 600,000 bus. annually, E. A. Woodward, manager of the new plant stated.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Sharp Milling Co., distributors of Sargent livestock and poultry feeds in this area, held a banquet and meeting of Sargent feed dealers at the Cataract Hotel ballroom recently. Addresses were made by C. F. Miller, Sargent & Co. sales manager, and R. B. Meldrum, president of Sharp Milling Co. Sixty dealers attended.

Bonesteel, S. D.—William Sondgeroth sold his elevator and property residence to Joe Salmon of Huron, S. D., and Jim Hanson of Aberdeen, S. D., possession to be given May 1. Ambrose Burke of St. Charles has been hired to manage the business and Martin Neillan will be retained in his present position. Mr. and Mrs. Sondgeroth will make their home in Yankton. Mr. Sondgeroth came here from Halbur, Ia., in 1922, and managed the grain and coal business for the Farmers Grain Co. In 1940 he bought the business and elevator and has operated it since that time.

## SOUTHEAST

Buena Vista, Va.—The Buena Vista Mill burned early the morning of March 26.

Miami, Fla.—The East Coast Feed & Supply Co. has been organized, to deal in grain and farm supplies; 500 shares, \$100 v.p.; directors, Curtis H. Dodson, J. C. McCrea, J. Gordon Bass.

Mobile, Ala.—The Gulf, Mobile & Ohio terminal grain elevator has been sold and is being taken down. C. L. Warren, former superintendent, has been assigned to other duties with the railroad.

Asheville, N. C.—The Earle-Chesterfield Mill Co. plants that burned last December, are being rebuilt. The feed mill, which was a total loss in the fire together with large stocks of feed, is being rebuilt and the adjacent flour mill plant is being repaired. The new building group will consist of a warehouse and milling building, in addition, five grain bins.

Wilbur, Wash.—The Graingrowers Warehouse Co. stockholders recently voted to build a third concrete elevator which will have a capacity of 286,000 bus. Application has been made for priorities for necessary materials and it is hoped construction can start at an early date. The third elevator will increase the storage capacity of the Wilbur plant to 650,000 bus.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Kerr-Gifford Co. recently purchased the Walters Mill and remodeled and re-equipped it completely into a modern plant, to replace the production of flour and feed lost recently thru the destruction of its mill at The Dalles. The Walters Mill had been inactive for two years. Production was started in the plant in March, with J. J. Bauer in charge.

Klondike, Ore.—The Sherman Grain Growers of Wasco have been given priorities for construction of a 150,000-bu. grain elevator here. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract and construction will start at once. This elevator will complete the immediate plans of the grain company for construction of bulk storage facilities, which it has built for the entire north end of the county the past year.

Pendleton, Ore.—John V. Milligan for the past seven years with the Western Milling Co. has returned as manager after five years in the head offices of the Preston-Shaffer Milling Co. in Walla Walla, owners of the company here. Mr. Milligan succeeds Glen Bayne, manager since 1939, who has gone to Walla Walla to be a member of the executive staff in the general office.—F. K. H.

Uniontown, Wash.—The Uniontown Co-operative Ass'n has been granted priorities for construction of an 85,000-bu. elevator, to be used for bulk pea storage, together with facilities for cleaning and treating wheat. The M. J. Morrell Const. Co. has the contract for building the structure. The elevator will be 40 x 40 ft. and 65 ft high, and will be located west of the old Hilliard warehouse. Construction will start at once.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Pacific Supply Co-operative, with headquarters here, is taking steps looking toward new construction or securing additional warehouse space both here and at other points, Charles Baker, sec'y-general manager stated. Recently the co-operative purchased the Martin Bros. Milling Co. at Klamath Falls and Tulelake, Cal., a step in its new feed program which will provide a carlot purchasing program for coarse grains for its member companies and as a post-war program the establishment of company-owned mixing plants at certain points about the territory it serves to supplement mixing plants of local associations, Baker said. The co-operative now serves 94 member companies in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and northern California.

Walla Walls, Wash.—The Walla Walla Grain Growers during the last two years has constructed 600,000 bus. of new bulk storage space which consisted of new houses at Valley Grove and Rulo and additions to existing plants at Tracy and Dixie, A. Eugene Kelley, manager, reported. In 1943 it warehoused 2,500,000 bus. of the 1943 wheat crop and by mid-February had purchased more than 2,000,000 bus. of the 1944 crop, and by May 31, when its fiscal year ends, should have 2,500,000 bus., he stated. Last summer the Grain Growers added pea cleaning to its other facilities, constructing a \$20,000 plant in addition to working over an elevator of 60,000-bu. capacity to use in connection. Its facilities here make a good clearing house for the rest of its elevators. Its pea-cleaning plant has a capacity of 50,000 bus. The Grain Growers will be prepared to handle peas at its country elevators this season and will haul them to the Walla Walla plant for processing, which includes cleaning and fumigating. It will use a large wheat truck for that purpose. It is prepared to handle peas in bulk.



Galesville, Wis.—Ray Andersen, formerly with Northrup, King & Co., Osseo, Wis., has taken over operation of the Lutz Feed Mill.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—The J. LeRoy Farmer hemp mill, destroyed by fire Jan. 29, has been restored and is once more in operation. The storage capacity has been increased and modern machinery installed thruout. There is sufficient raw hemp on hand to keep the mill in operation until next fall. Last year's acreage of 2,000 acres is expected to be increased to 2,280 this year, Dwight U'Ren, in charge of the plant, stated.

#### MILWAUKEE LETTER

The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 20c a share on the common capital stock of the company, payable April 30.

The LaBudde Feed & Grain Co. has increased its stock from 250 shares at \$100 each to 500 shares at \$100 each, according to amended articles of incorporation recently filed.

The Central Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its annual convention June 5 and 6 at the Schroeder Hotel. Plans are being made for an interesting and instructive program for both days.

Carl A. Houlton was elected president of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange; Walter Holstein, retiring president, was elected first vice-pres.; Harry F. Franke was named second vice-pres.; Harry A. Plumb, veteran sec'y, was re-elected. H. W. Kusserow, William R. Madden and Elmer F. Paetow were named to the board of directors, and Holstein, G. E. Koppelkam and W. C. Moll were elected to the board of arbitration. E. H. Hiemke and A. L. Johnstone were successful candidates for the board of appeals.

Washington, D. C. — Information which should be given by persons applying for increases in their maintenance, repair and operating supply (MRO) quotas under CMP Regulation No. 5, has been spelled out in Direction No. 18 to that Regulation.

Kansas farmers saved \$14,475,547 in 1943 by using wheat smut control practices. Farmers planted 1,245,191 acres with treated seed and 3,780,624 acres with smut-free seed, according to Dean H. Umberger of Kansas State College. The sorghum smut control saved \$9,581,378 on 1,928,619 acres.—P.J.P.

# Field Seeds

Norfolk, Neb.—The Superior Seed Co. has removed to new quarters in Fourth Street.

Omaha, Neb.—J. Andresen is now manager for the Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co.

Ida Grove, Ia.—L. E. Babcock has moved his seed corn business and office to a new location.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—An additional storage building, 70x40 ft. is being erected by the Skagit Grain & Seed Co.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting June 20 and 21 at the Bessborough Hotel.

Brookston, Ind.—Jerry Wickersham, hybrid seed corn grower, has bought a building, 70x100 ft., in which he will install processing equipment.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Victor P. Rasmusen has been appointed seed improvement supervisor of the state. He has been senior supervisor of seed certification.

Manhattan, Kan.—A strain of buffalo grass that grows faster has been approved for distribution by the Kansas State College Experiment Station, after ten years of selection.—P. J. P.

Hartley, Ia.—Altho too late to contract seed in 1944 the Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn Co. will go ahead with its plan to buy a site and erect a processing plant on a spur to be laid from the Rock Island R. R.

Lawrence, Kan.—One of the warehouses of the Barteldes Seed Co. was partly burned recently, destroying the popcorn and forage crop seeds therein. The loss on building is \$8,000 and on contents \$40,000.

Lafayette, Ind.—Soybean varieties recommended by Purdue University are Chief, Patoka No. 7, No. 5 and Macoupin for southern Indiana, and Richland, Dunfield, Mandell, Illini and Manchu for northern Indiana.

Ord, Cal.—Samuel Cody has obtained priorities and promises of machinery for a seed cleaning plant he will locate on the Hamilton City branch of the Southern Pacific. Specialties will be ladino clover and alfalfa.

Broken Bow, Neb.—On the day it was to open for business, Mar. 23, the interior of the store of the Superior Seed & Supply Co. was burned out, with all the fixtures and two tons of feed. The store will be opened at another location.

W. F. Therikildson died recently aged 64 years. In 1913 he was vice pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, and had been identified with the Amzif-Godden Seed Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., and W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia. In late years he had resided in Florida.

Seattle, Wash.—The Greenwood Seed & Pet Store recently handed out 10,000 baby chicks to callers at the store, the limit 10 to a family. Before the store opened the people were lined up four abreast for a block. Last year the proprietor, Denny Grindall, gave away the same number when he assumed ownership.

Leo Lindstrom, of Sterling, Colo., has been awarded title of wheat king for growing the finest sample of wheat in the United States, in the annual Pillsbury contest. His sample was a dark, hard, Tenmarq winter wheat. Reserve championship went to Peter Schirrick of Red, Lake Falls, Minn., for a heavy dark spring wheat.

Minneapolis, Minn. — The Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n has provided for the information of growers a list of recommended varieties of seeds for each section of the Northwest, pointing out the advantages and disadvantages of each. Country dealers can consult the schedule for aid in giving customers reliable advice.

Little Rock, Ark.—After Mar. 22 or until further notice, the Arkansas Plant Board will not enforce the limit of 250 cheat per pound in so far as orchard grass is concerned. It will be permissible to sell orchard grass containing as high as 1,000 cheat per pound provided the total noxious weeds (including cheat) do not exceed 2,000 per pound. Limits on Johnson grass remain the same as at present.

St. Paul, Minn.—The great demand for Tama and Vicland oats in the face of a somewhat limited supply has created a situation which should be carefully watched by seed buyers. There are appearing on the market mixtures of these desirable varieties with other kinds of oats of the same appearance which have different ancestry and lower yielding ability.—C. H. Schrader, director weed and seed division of Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

Minnesota farmers growing soybeans for the first time in 1943 have reported sufficient increases in yields of inoculated beans over those uninoculated to feel that inoculation is well worth the small cost, says Paul Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm. Inoculation of soybean seed has increased yields per acre as much as 25 to 30 per cent, results of experiments at several Midwest experiment stations show. Protein content of the beans increased about 10 per cent while total protein yield per acre increased from 40 to 45 per cent at a cost of about 10 cents per acre for inoculation.

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Before THEY GET TO You!

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Weevil-Fume, the dependable farm fumigant knocks out weevil, bran bugs and moths in farm stored grain. Gets 'em before they get to you. Does it economically, conveniently, with safety to user and without injury to grain treated. Made by the makers of Weevil-Cide. Sold to grain growers through mill and elevator operators exclusively . . . at a substantial profit. Write for particulars today. Get 'em before they get to you.



The Dependable Farm Fumigant is formulated for the express purpose of effectively controlling insects in farm stored grain.

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Kansas City, Mo.



## California Seedsmen Meet

Sixteen firms were admitted to membership at the annual meeting Mar. 11 of the California Seed Ass'n at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

RALPH KELLY reported that the uniform seed growing contract is now being used by 11 of the larger concerns.

CHAS. P. MORSE, pres., told of the work being done by the National Garden Bureau.

F. G. PARSONS, University of California professor, explained the work of the California Seed Council.

FRED. C. HART, head of the O.P.A. seed section, himself a seedsmen, answered questions and cleared up the purposes back of regulations.

JAS. A. YOUNG, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, pointed out how the national organization is promoting the best interests of the trade.

A resolution was approved requesting the elimination of all ceilings on alfalfa seed except the retail ceiling. Maurice Keating, Berkeley, has forwarded an industry statement backing up this request to L. M. Brown, chairman, Field Seed Industry Advisory Committee, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS ELECTED for the ensuing year are: pres. Ralph Kelly, Berkeley; vice-pres., E. D. Martin, Guadalupe; sec'y-treas., H. W. Walcott, San Francisco. Other members of the Executive Committee: Charles P. Morse, San Francisco; J. C. Loomis, Hemet, Cal.

## Nebraska Will Improve Field Crops

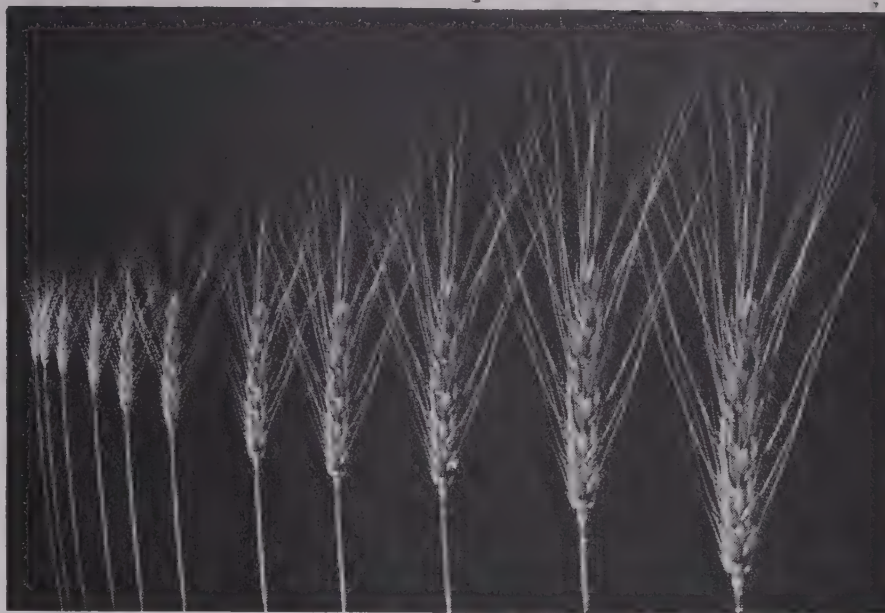
The annual meeting of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n was held at the Grain Exchange Building, Omaha, Mar. 21. All officers of the Association were re-elected. They are: Pres.—R. S. Dickinson, Nebraska Consolidated Mills, Omaha; 1st Vice Pres.—R. E. Miller, Updike Grain Corp., Omaha; 2nd Vice Pres.—F. E. Roth, Gooch Milling and Elevator Co., Lincoln; Treas.—Ray Ridges, Omaha National Bank, Omaha; Field Secretary—J. C. Swinbank, College of Agriculture, Lincoln.

Members of the Executive Committee selected for the ensuing year are: Harry R. Clark, Chief Inspector, Omaha Grain Exchange, Omaha; Harold Roth, Omar Mills, Inc., Omaha; Ben Johnson, Crete Mills, Crete; J. L. Welsh, Butler-Welsh Grain Co., Omaha; R. S. Dickinson, Nebraska Consolidated Mills, Omaha; R. E. Miller, Updike Grain Corp., Omaha; Walter White, Agricultural Commissioner, Omaha Chamber of Commerce, Omaha.

The meeting was exceptionally well attended by representative millers, food processors, grain dealers, farmers, agronomists, and railroad agricultural agents. The farm representatives were all Nebraska certified seed growers and directors of the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n which is the official seed certification agency of the state.

Commenting upon the activities of the Association, Field Sec'y J. C. Swinbank said, "Though the major emphasis of the 1943 program has been placed on improving the quality of winter wheat, considerable time has also been devoted to activities dealing with soybeans and white corn. These same crops, plus oats and barley will receive attention in 1944." He emphasized the fact that during the past year certified seed growers had experienced a greatly increased demand for certified winter wheat, oats and barley seed and stated that this fact was indicative of further improvement in the quality of Nebraska grain crops.

This spring the Association will launch an oats improvement program by planting two test



Engraving Courtesy "The Northwest" Magazine  
Heads of Mida, the New Rust Resistant Hard, Red Spring Wheat

## Mida Wheat Released for 1944

A new variety of bearded wheat, Mida, is being released by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station for the 1944 crop year.

Distribution of the 15,000 bus. of seed available will be state-wide based mainly on wheat acreages. Within each county selection of

plots in northeastern Nebraska where several hundred samples of farmers oats will be grown and graded on the basis of mixtures, adaptability, freedom from disease, lodge resistance and other characteristics of interest to the farmers and the trade.

"Pure Seed Plots," sponsored by local elevators and grown as 4-H Club or Vocational Agriculture projects will help build the supply of pure seed in many Nebraska communities in 1944.

## Ceiling on Canadian Imported Oats

At the request of the W.F.A., C.C.C., and the Canadian Wheat Board the O.P.A. has drawn up an amendment to M.P.R. 511 establishing fixed dollars and cents ceilings on Canadian oats, which is soon to be promulgated.

Buffalo, Duluth and Minneapolis are the base points, c.i.f.

Besides the 200 cars per day for wheat the A.A.R. is providing 125 cars for other grains from Canada, including oats.

The feed requirements were discussed Apr. 11 in Winnipeg by officials of the W.F.A., C.C.C. and Ass'n of American Railroads.

Department of Agriculture data shows that the parity price for flax on Mar. 15, 1944, was \$2.89. On the same date, the price received by farmers was reported to be \$2.85. The OPA is required to maintain grain ceiling prices at parity, but it is probable that a good deal of time will be required in the legal department of the OPA before any change in the ceiling price of \$3.05 f.o.b. Minneapolis for No. 1 flax can be made.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

growers will be made on the basis of suitability of the land, location, cleaning and storage facilities, and the experience of the farmer in growing pure seed.

Requests for allotments, made upon regular application blanks, will be considered by the Experiment Station at Fargo. Those applicants assigned seed will be notified of the fact and will be instructed where their allotment can be obtained. A base price per bushel has been set, with sacks extra.

The yield of Mida in 21 field plot trials averaged 2.3 bus. per acre more than Pilot, Rival, Thatcher and Renown.

Mida is very resistant to leaf or stem rust, and to stinking smut. It is early and has a strong straw. Milling qualities are satisfactory.

This variety, formerly known as No. 2829, was bred at the Experiment Station by crossing a selection from Ceres x (Hope x Florence) with a wheat designated R. L. 625. This latter wheat was bred at Winnipeg by crossing Ceres with a "Minn. Double Cross," related to Thatcher. Briefly the new wheat has as ultimate parents Marquis used in 5 of the crosses, Kota in 2 and Florence, Kanred, Iumillo durum and Yaroslav emmer in one cross each.

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## Grain Carriers

The requirements of permits to move ships on the Great Lakes has been suspended for 45 days by the O.D.T.

Purchase of 2,000 box cars costing \$7,000,000 by the C. & N-W Ry. has been authorized by the federal court.

The Manistee & Northeastern has been authorized to abandon 10.71 miles from Provenmont to near Cedar City, Mich.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, has denied the railroads a rehearing in No. 28667, Central Soya Co., on rates on soybeans, Illinois to Indiana.

Net earnings of the railroads, after rising for nearly three years, reversed the trend in June, 1943, in January, 1944, being 22 per cent under January, 1943.

Rates on grain and grain products from stations Radley to Lyndon, inclusive, to Kankakee, Ill., are canceled by Burlington Supp. 33 to Tariff No. 1346-S, effective Apr. 10.

Conforming to a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court the O.P.A., effective Mar. 24, exempted from price control the service of warehousemen whose charges are under control by public authorities.

The House Roads Committee will soon resume hearing on the proposed federal post-war highway legislation, as provided in H.R. 2426, authorizing the expenditure of one billion dollars annually on roads.

Illinois Terminal R.R. Supp. 14 to No. 711-F provides that no back haul on soybeans originating on its line and stopped in transit at Champaign and Springfield, will be permitted, nor on grain stopped at Decatur.

Chicago, Ill.—Traffic men and shippers gave a testimonial luncheon Apr. 6 in the grand ball room of the Palmer House to honor Wm. D. Beck, who retired Mar. 1 after 56 years of association with the transportation industry.

J. Monroe Johnson has been appointed to succeed Jos. B. Eastman as director of the Office of Defense Transportation. Prior to becoming a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission Mr. Johnson was assistant sec'y of commerce.

Clyde M. Reed, senator from Kansas, has withdrawn the threat of Congressional action to stop the diversion of U. S. cars to Canada for grain, a survey having shown that most of the grain clogging country elevators has now been moved to terminals.

Grain car loadings during the second quarter of 1944 compared with the like quarter of 1943 are expected to decrease 4 per cent, according to forecasts by 13 shippers advisory boards, altho loadings of all freight are expected to be 3 per cent higher.

All the railroads have only 398,129 grade A box cars suitable for hauling grain, out of a total of 631,949 box cars. Grain shippers must continue to expedite the movement of cars, and avoid circuitous routing and give prompt loading and unloading.

In Enid Board of Trade V. Santa Fe the Interstate Commerce Commission held that "upon reconsideration we find that defendants' failure to treat as one of the transit stops included in the line haul rates, cross-town switching of grain and grain products at Enid, is and for the future will be unreasonable, and that reasonable charges will be those described in our reports in Grain and Grain Products, 205 I.C.C. 301; 215 I.C.C. 153."

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Mar. 25 totaled 43,261 cars, a decrease of 1,697 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 1,718 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of March 25 totaled 28,865 cars, a decrease of 1,205 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 2,420 cars below the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Pendleton, Ore.—Efforts to obtain a freight rate reduction on northwest wheat, have advanced another step, George H. Flagg Oregon Public Utilities Commissioner, has informed grain shippers. Flagg's office has completed exceptions to the proposed report of the examiner in the Southeastern grain case, now before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The exceptions were drawn on behalf of the Commissions of Oregon and Idaho, following a tri-state meeting of Northwest wheat interests, at which unanimous support was given the move for changing the rate structure, so markets in the Southeastern states can be opened to northwest shippers.—F. K. H.

Thirty-six Class I railroads, whose revenues represent 78.2 per cent of total operating revenues in the western district, estimated that their operating revenues in February, 1944, were greater than in February, 1943, by 9.9 per cent. Freight revenue was estimated to have increased 5.9 per cent and passenger revenue 31.6 per cent.

Greenville, O.—A group opposed to the A.A.A. last month destroyed records of the A.A.A. offices in York, Wabash and Franklin Townships of Darke County. They burned and tore up gasoline rationing and food production records. Ora R. Fellers, chairman of the county A.A.A., was visited by a group of 35 farmers on the night of Mar. 20 and told to quit. Jas. Mannix, pres. of the Wheat Quota Protest Ass'n of Darke County, said they had nothing personal against Mr. Fellers.

Effective May 1 the railroads are required by the Interstate Commerce Commission to eliminate back hauls and out of line hauls of grain and grain products under transit arrangements, by Service Order No. 189. The railroads are ordered to embargo such hauls in connection with named transit points. For example, the B. & O. shall not back haul from Cincinnati thru Hamilton carload shipments of grain originating at and destined to points shown in rule No. 67 in Agent B. T. Jones tariff I.C.C. No. 3615.

"When the government buys materials or supplies for military or naval use from a shipper who happens to be located on a land-grant route, the freight rates may be as little as one half those which must be charged if the purchase is made from a competitor who does not happen to be so located. The result is serious uncertainties and dislocations as between shippers, and discriminations of the very sort which the law prohibits generally."—R. V. Fletcher, vice pres. Ass'n of American Railroads, before sub-committee of House Commerce Committee.

The O.P.A. on Apr. 4 reiterated that it is not contemplating any increase in ceiling prices for corn during the crop year ending next October. The statement evidently is intended to disabuse growers of the idea that the ceiling will be raised. Unfortunately many farmers will wait to see what happens after October.

## Country Shipper and Trucker Defined

The O.P.A. has issued the following definitions under the corn ceiling order:

Country shipper is a person who has purchased from producers corn which he places in his elevator or warehouse or which he places in a railroad car and (a) which he resells in carload quantities or (b) which he sells and delivers to a trucker-merchant at any point.

Trucker-merchant is a person who purchases corn for resale and transports it and delivers the same to his buyer in a truck owned, leased or operated by him without unloading into an elevator, barge, warehouse or railroad car.

The maximum price for a sale of corn by a trucker-merchant shall be the maximum price he could lawfully have paid to the person from whom he purchased the corn and plus transportation from the point of origin to his buyer's receiving point. Provided, that when such delivery is made within a terminal city the maximum price shall not exceed the formula price at such city less 2.5 cents per bushel.

The trucker-merchant shall prepare a statement of information showing his name and address of the person from whom he purchased, the date of the purchase and the cost of the corn. This statement shall accompany the corn while in transit on the truck and a signed copy of same showing transportation cost must be delivered to the purchasers of the corn who will retain same as part of records.

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## Supply Trade

**Washington, D. C.**—Restrictions on sales and transfers of used feed and flour mill machinery and equipment have been lifted by W.P.B. Such sales previously were subject to preference ratings.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Walter M. Paulson, manager here for Merrill, Lynch, Fenner & Beane, brokers, died recently. He resided at Wayzata for 40 years and with his brother, Clarence, operated the Twin City Separator Co., from 1905 to 1928.—P. J. P.

**Washington, D. C.**—Some improvement in the overall production of bearings is indicated, but larger sizes of anti-friction bearings are still short. To implement output of these heavier types production of many sizes has been concentrated in the plants of ten producers.—W. P. B.

**Linseed Oil deliveries** to retailers or consumers are limited; but no deliveries will be permitted by crushers, processors and wholesale distributors who operate as retail distributors or consumers of linseed oil and who have failed to report 1940 and 1941 deliveries in compliance with F.D.O. No. 63, effective Apr. 1.

**Washington, D. C.**—The January construction figure of \$315,793,000 showed a decline of 9 per cent below December volume and a 63 per cent drop compared with January of last year. A decrease in all types of construction activity is expected during 1944, with housing and privately financed industrial work dropping more moderately than Government financed industrial and military construction.—W.P.B.

**Washington, D. C.**—Foreign patents available from the Alien Property Custodian include 29 on automatic weighers and 99 on power-driven conveyors. Full information may be received from the nearest regional Technical Advisory Service, where a classified list is located. The only charge is an administrative fee of \$15 for each patent licensed.

**Washington, D. C.**—Rules governing acquisition of preference ratings and allotments for the manufacture of Class B facilities by a person who will make such facility for his own use when he is not regularly engaged in the manufacture of such facilities have been spelled out in an amendment to Direction No. 34 to C.M.P. Regulation No. 1, the War Production Board announced Mar. 30.

**Washington, D. C.**—The W.P.B. Apr. 3 relaxed regulations to permit increased use of steel in building construction. About 5 per cent more reinforcing steel allowed will make a saving of 10 per cent in concrete. The order exempts from the war time code of specifications any small project using less than 5 tons of steel, and abolishes the requirement that building designers file a certificate stating that the specifications have been followed.

**Washington, D. C.**—Over-all supplies of textile and paper bagging fabrics are not expected to meet all requirements for 1944. Farmers and food processors can maintain the relatively favorable supply situation for these materials only by using whatever substitute containers may be available, and by conserving and re-using bags now held in commercial and agricultural channels. Conservation measures now in effect prohibit the destruction of usable textile bags. In many areas used bags can be returned to trade channels by sale to second-hand-bag dealers, or thru "bag exchanges" operated in cooperation with bag dealers, feed stores, country elevators, and other local business establishments.

**Chicago, Ill.**—W. H. Hust of Oak Park has been appointed sole distributor of Jay Bee Mills and parts in the Chicago territory by J. B. Sedberry Co., Inc.

### Fairbanks, Morse & Co.'s Profit-Sharing Fund

Officials of the Fairbanks, Morse & Co. have announced that \$784,855.54 has been set aside out of 1943 profits to be distributed to eligible employees, under the Company's profit-sharing plan which has been in vogue for a number of years. This compares with a fund of approximately \$303,000.00 distributed a year ago.

Fairbanks, Morse & Company is engaged in the production and distribution of Diesel engines, industrial pumps, home water plants, electric motors, magnetos, scales, stokers and railway equipment.

### Scarcity of Men Causing Scarcity of Ball Bearings

Manpower is the most critical determining factor in war production today. So far as possible, we attempt to guide the cutbacks in the critical labor areas, in order to ease the manpower situation in these areas. For instance, in the Connecticut Valley, we need manpower badly in the ball bearing plants. As is well known, ball bearings are one of our most critical components. It is not exaggerating to term them our Number One production problem. They play an indispensable part in practically every major military program, notably airplanes and trucks, and they are urgently needed for essential civilian programs, such as farm equipment. Consequently, we must try by every means at our disposal, including such cutbacks as may be practicable in other local industries, to solve the problem of more manpower for the ball bearing industry in the Connecticut Valley.—WPB 5157.

### A Burocrat Quits

Most persons thought that the flamboyant NRA went out of existence shortly after some New Jersey sick chickens won a Supreme Court decision over Gen. Hugh Johnson's Blue Eagle nearly a decade ago, but as a matter of fact NRA has had a "staff" until quite recently.

Until shortly before Christmas, 1943, a lone woman clerk slaved away on the agency's records up in a little known garret on the eighth floor of the Department of Commerce, where not even an elevator runs. Then, perhaps, stirred by Washington's renewed activities, she chucked it all aside, and NRA's last employee, following in the glorious tradition of Gen. Johnson, resigned and joined the WAC's.—*Advertising Age*.

How much of taxpayers' money has been wasted on this fiasco during the past 10 years?

### Washington News

The agricultural appropriations bill providing \$568,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1 has been passed by the House.

The subsidy paid flour millers has been raised for the month of April 4c on durum and one-half cent on hard wheat, per bushel, to 20c on durum and 25.5 on hard wheat.

Howard B. Boyd has been appointed director of the Office of Price, by the War Food Administration. This office was created Jan. 22 by the W.F.A. to approve maximum prices to be fixed for farm products.

A downward adjustment of the margin allowed primary distributors of rice, from 25 cents per hundred pounds to 15 cents, was made Mar. 28 by the Office of Price Administration in an amendment which also changes several features of the original regulation covering finished rice and rice milling by-products.

Chester Bowles, O.P.A. administrator, issued an order effective Apr. 8 permitting officials and employees to respond to orders to appear in court, but not to make any disclosure or produce any files, documents, or other papers or testify with regard thereto, on the ground that such disclosure is prohibited by this order.

The bill suspending for an additional 90 days import duties on feed grain, and on oats for human food was approved Mar. 29 by the President. The exemption includes hay, flaxseed, cottonseed oil and derivatives therefrom. C. C. Farrington, vice pres. of the C.C.C., said he considered the suspensions of doubtful value. Mr. Farrington said that the initial tariff suspensions, which went into effect Dec 23, 1943, were followed by sharp advances in the equalization fees levied by Canada on barley and oats exports, with the result that the benefits in reality passed to the Dominion.

Under Amendment to FDO 45, effective Apr. 1, the War Food Administration has reduced the set-aside on six classes of dry beans from 100 to 25 per cent of deliveries into civilian channels, and made provision to release previously classified country shippers whose deliveries in all designated classes do not exceed 20,000 pounds per month, and who meet certain specified requirements. The 25 per cent set-aside affects only pea, great northern, flat small white, small red, pinto and cranberry beans. Set-aside for other 6 classes designated in order—baby lima, small white, pinks, light red kidney, dark red kidney and western red kidney beans remains 100 per cent of the volume permitted for civilians. The new amendment changes the definition of country shippers to include any person whose total deliveries during any calendar month subsequent to July 1, 1943, has exceeded or exceeds 20,000 pounds.

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**OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER**  
 The Drier Without a Boiler  
 ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE  
**THAT'S ALL**  
 MANUFACTURED BY  
**O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY**  
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# Feedstuffs

Effective Apr. 12 the value of sacks furnished may be added by seller of alfalfa hay products, to the price of the product in bulk.—O. P. A.

**Urbana, Ill.**—A meeting will be held in the Illini Union building of the state university at 9:30, Apr. 25, to organize a state feed ass'n.

**Stillwater, Okla.**—Feeders' Day at Oklahoma A. and M. College will be Apr. 22. Visitors will be welcome, says A. E. Darlow, head of the animal husbandry department.

**Kansas City, Mo.**— One Southwestern manufacturer of feed recently purchased 400,000 bus. of choice milling wheat at full ceiling prices to be used as a substitute for other grains in feeds.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—Feed wheat from the western states amounting to 713,824 bus., is the allotment from the C.C.C. for livestock and poultry feeders in Indiana, for April, according to the state war board.

**Feed barley** having disappeared from the markets since the ceiling was set Dec. 4 feed manufacturers have had to discontinue using barley in poultry feed. Some that might have gone for feed is bought for malting.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The American Dry Milk Institute will hold its 19th annual meeting Apr. 19, 20, at the Stevens Hotel, preceded Apr. 18 by a conference of manufacturers of dry products of buttermilk, whey and whole milk.

**Washington, D. C.**—Brewers dried grains and malt sprouts were placed under ceilings Apr. 10 by the O.P.A. New prices at Chicago, the central basing point for area A, will be \$34 a ton for brewer's grains and \$32 a ton for malt sprouts bulk in carload lots, at the producer level.

## Delaware Feed Dealers Organize

By BETHUNE JONES

An attempt to head off the development of a feed black market in Delaware was announced as one of the objectives of a new organization formed by feed dealers of that state.

Approximately 75 representatives of the feed industry, an important factor in Delaware's huge poultry trade, organized the Delaware Feed Dealer's Assn. at a meeting April 4 at the Grange Hall in Georgetown. In view of anticipated feed shortages, they said conditions would be ripe for a black market unless dealers organized to prevent it.

Feed dealers are anxious to avoid the difficulty with OPA which has been experienced by other branches of the poultry industry, they said, adding that thorough knowledge of OPA regulations would aid in preventing such difficulty.

John J. Williams of the Millsboro Food Co., who was elected president of the new group, said it intended to meet regularly with representatives of the Delaware OPA "to make certain we know what the OPA regulations are and how they apply to us."

Other officers elected were: Vice pres., M. L. Doordan of Bridgeville; sec'y-treas., James Yutzl of Frankfort; Directors, C. B. Townsend Jr. of Ocean View, Harry Wagaman of Milton, Milton Yerkes of Laurel, D. B. Greene of Dover, and John Tubbs of Selbyville. Two others were to be added to the board from Kent and New Castle counties.

"The feed industry," Williams said in a statement after the organization meeting, "is meet-

ing new problems, both internally and in relation with federal agencies. Our purpose is to strengthen the feed industry in Delaware and to help in meeting these problems and finding the right answers. As evidence of the fact we are intent on cooperating with our government, we have invited two members of the Wilmington district OPA office to come to the meeting.

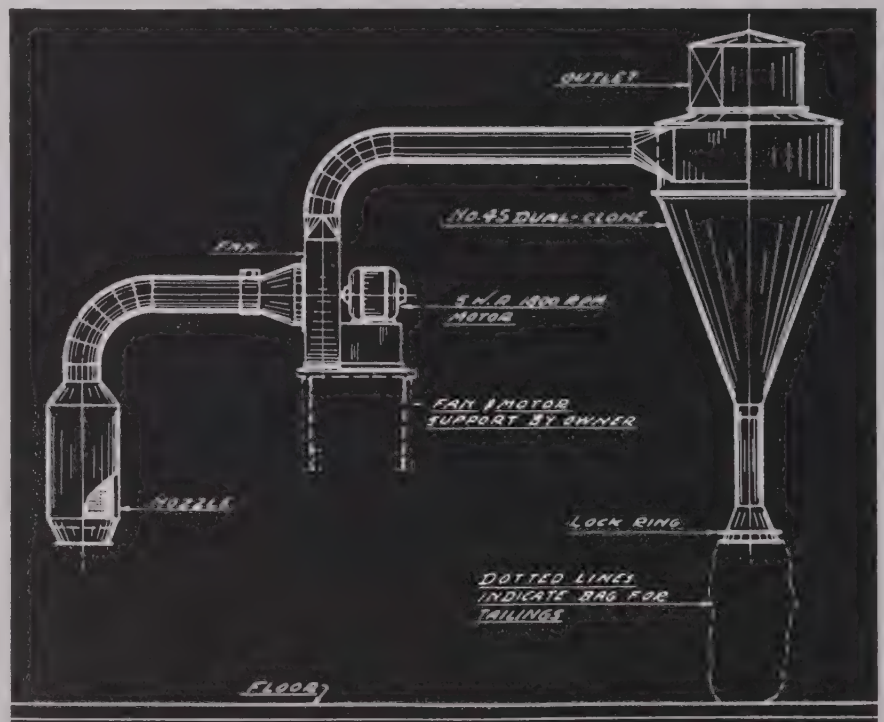
"In order to carry out the purposes of the organization, we propose to meet regularly with these gentlemen to make certain we know what the OPA regulations are and how they apply to us. We hope that our association will give

some thought to our future problems of a war-time nature and also postwar."

## Computation of Feed Margins

Manufacturers of, and private brand dealers in, mixed feeds for animals and poultry except class B mineral mixed feed manufacturers, determine margins by taking an average of the margins used on sales during each of 6 designated months, and then averaging the 6 resulting margins. The regulation indicates that the first average, that for each month, is to be a weighted average, the second average, that of the 6 monthly averages, is a simple, or arithmetic average—Carl R. Schultz, chief counsel Grains and Fertilizers section OPA Washington.

Fremont, Ind.—Labor scarce; draft taken all our best men. Business good.—Fremont Elevator Co.



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The low resistance of the DAY DUAL-CLONE Dust Collector — combined with a DAY-designed suction head — makes it possible to operate the complete, well balanced, single head unit, shown here, with a 5 H.P. motor. Think of the SAVING in power consumption over other installations of the same capacity that use 15 to 20 H.P.

The DAY organization, with its long experience and its complete engineering, manufacturing and installation facilities, has a solution for all Dust Control problems. Tell us about *yours*.

# The DAY Company

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**In Canada: The DAY Company of Canada, Ltd.**





## More Feed Wheat

The March national allocation of feed wheat of 17,000,000 bus. has been increased for April by the War Food Administration to 28,000,000 bus. Accordingly local and retail dealers are urged to renew contact with their county A.A.A. committee. The increase is due to an endeavor to make up for the slow movement of corn from the farm to feeders.

## Protein Meal Deliveries

Individuals may now accept delivery of protein meal in an amount which, together with inventories, does not exceed the tonnage needed for manufacturing, sales, or feeding for 60 days, instead of 30 days, as in the past. The 30-day extension is provided by Amendment 2 to Food Production Order 9, Revision 3, issued by the War Food Administration.

The ruling applies to all protein meal except fish meal, which continues on a season's requirements basis. Tankage and meat scrap already are on a 60-day basis. Exceptions on protein meal deliveries in single carload lots in quantities of 2,000 pounds or less, and for range feeding, which prevailed under the original order, continue as before.

## Ground Alfalfa from the Farm

Three large 24-in. Myers-Sherman Hay Mills driven by LO525 Buda Motors of 110 h.p. mounted on trucks are operated by the Alma Hay Co., of Alma, Mich., to manufacture alfalfa meal right on the farm.

With each mill go a crew of six men and trucks. The mill truck is backed up to the farmer's hay mow to grind the alfalfa hay into meal and pack it into 100-lb. even weight bags for delivery to warehouses or to cars. Many buyers call at the company's warehouses at Alma and Elwell for the finished meal.

The territory covered is mostly within 30 miles of Alma; but go farther for big lots.

When the alfalfa is exhausted the company will start on June clover hay.

## Complaints of Millfeed Distribution

Complaints being received by the feed and livestock branch of War Food Administration may lead to drastic action in the form of an allocation order unless millers voluntarily take corrective steps with respect to certain millfeed merchandising practices which have developed in recent months. This possibility was brought out at a recent conference in Washington called by Walter C. Berger, chief of the feed branch, at which time a subcommittee of the Federation's committee on feedstuffs met with Mr. Berger and other government officials.

Complaints have been received from feed manufacturers, mixers and dealers that they are being required by millers to buy clear flours in order to get millfeed. These mixers claim they cannot use such large quantities of clear flours as they are required to buy and in many cases the clear flour represents a substantial loss to the buyer. Complaints in this category far out-number any others and are more vigorous, and in many instances they allege tying agreements in violation of OPA regulations.

Complaints have been received from feed mixers, particularly in the West, that millfeeds are not subject to the controls imposed upon

## Hay Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1943, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	356	...	...	...
Chicago	5,013	3,094	1,563	956
Ft. Worth	330	495	...	...
Kansas City	6,012	7,074	6,894	5,544
Portland	1,101	631	...	...
Seattle	55	69	...	...
St. Louis	636	72	792	324

other protein feed ingredients under F.D.O. No. 9, and as a result these feed mixers are not able to get their proportionate share of millfeed. Along with this complaint comes the allegation, at least, that some millers also engaged in mixed feed operations are using larger quantities of millfeed in their feed mixtures and less of the protein feeds under allocation and, therefore, they have an advantage. These mixed feed manufacturers are urging the War Food Administration to place millfeed also under allocation so that they would be assured of their proportionate share based on historical experience.—Millers National Federation.

## Future of Soybean Oil Meal

By C. E. MALONE at Iowa Soybean Processors Conference at Ames, Ia.

Soybean meal, which accounted for 58 per cent of the total value of the product at the finish of the processing period, we find a corresponding expansion in production and use, the same as with oil. Up until 1842, practically all of the soybean meal was used for animal feed. More recently, considerable amounts are being diverted direct to human uses, largely for lend-lease and relief purposes, altho we have an allocation of some 2 pounds per capita, for civilian use in the United States. The development of methods and the expansion of processing in removing the bitter taste from soybean meal has made it a product usable in the human diet. However, the use of the meal for stock feed still forms the principal market.

Looking ahead to the post-war demand, it seems clear that soybean meal must continue to play a dominant role as a source of livestock protein. One of the things that has grown out of the wartime livestock production program is a much wider use of protein feeds to balance livestock rations. It seems likely that this will continue in the post-war period and that the tonnage of high protein feed in demand by farmers will be considerably higher in proportion to the grain feed than in the pre-war period. It does appear, however, that the demand for high protein feed is quite elastic in comparison with feed grain and livestock product prices. This suggests that to maintain strong demand for soybean meal that the price of the finished protein will have to be in keeping with its value to the farmer as a supplement to his grain feed.

The use of soybean meal, or other forms, for human food is too new to warrant making any predictions as to the extent of its future use.

In this connection a paragraph from the 1943 annual report of the director of the Food Distribution Administration is of interest. "At 30 cents a pound for meat, the cost of meat protein figures out at around \$2.00 a pound. When milk retails at 15 cents a quart, the cost of milk protein also is \$2.00 a pound. When soya meal retails at 35 cents a pound the cost of the soya protein is only 70 cents a pound."

## Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

*Use more of it—it's healthful*



THE DENVER ALFALFA  
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

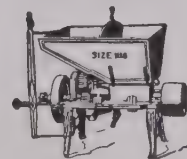
Merchants Exchange  
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

## BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Grind Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

### "COMBINATION" MILLS

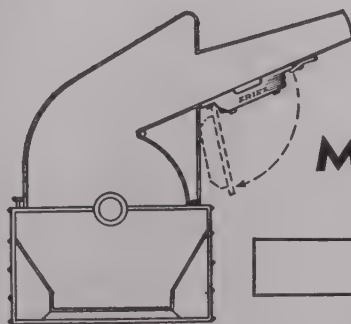


Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Backing or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Washington, D. C.—The estimated output of chicks by commercial hatcheries in February was 124,091,000 chicks compared with 129,027,000 a year ago, a decrease of 4 per cent. The number of eggs set during February was 283,554,000 compared with 263,504,000 in February last year, an increase of 8 per cent. Combined with January the total number of chicks hatched this year decreased 9 per cent from the like period a year ago. The demand for chicks is spotty thruout the country. Some hatcheries report present demand fully equal to last year and others report much smaller demand.—U.S.D.A.

## Full Feed Boosts Egg Production

By L. A. WILHELM of Purdue University

Two of the most general, and overlooked, efficient poultry feeding practices are full feeding and feeding a balanced ration. Experiments have shown that when feed intake was reduced only 12.5 per cent, there was a decrease of 32 per cent in egg production and a 27 per cent increase in the amount of feed required to produce a dozen eggs. Full feeding of laying hens is necessary to obtain the greatest egg production from the smallest amount of feed.

Feeding a balanced ration will increase feed efficiency, and also production. The feeding value of the ration does not depend on the amount of protein contained. Vitamins, not proteins, will be the "poultry feed bottlenecks" during 1944, and on the average farm these may be overcome easily by proper management and careful planning.

## Soybean Oil Meal in Laying Ration

The protein for laying rations has long been supplied by such animal protein concentrates as meat scrap, fish meals and milk by-products. During the past few years these products have become increasingly difficult to secure. The limited supplies of these animal protein concentrates must be conserved and spread thruout all feed mixtures. Therefore, the vegetable protein, soybean oil meal, has come into extensive use to supply protein in the laying ration.

The purpose of this experiment was to determine the minimum amount of animal protein in combination with soybean oil meal, which is required in laying rations to promote satisfactory egg production.

Three-hundred White Leghorn pullets divided into 10 groups of 30 each were housed in a laying house in identical 12' x 15' pens. Each group had access to 120 square feet of wired floor sunporch. The pullets were distributed into their respective lots by apparent health and body weight, and by rate of egg production, as determined by a 30-day preliminary trapnest period.

It would appear that a soybean oil meal of good quality protein could be used as a sole source of supplemental protein in a laying mash when fed at a level of 16 per cent protein in an all inclusive laying ration or at a level of 20 per cent protein in the mash when scratch grain is fed.

The average egg weight and body weight of hens fed a high soybean oil meal laying ration was as satisfactory as those fed high levels of animal protein in the laying ration.

The egg yolk color was not affected by feeding high levels of soybean oil meal in the laying ration.

Satisfactory results in egg production were obtained by feeding a protein concentrate composed of either 25 per cent herring fish meal and 75 per cent soybean oil meal, or 40 per cent herring fish meal and 60 per cent soybean oil meal.—Washington Agr. Exp. Station.

## Effect of Supplements on Hatchability and Economy

By C. P. HART and H. O. STUART

During recent years poultrymen have supplemented the ordinary ration in order to secure increased hatchability, increased body weight, and/or increased egg production. Today there is a tendency to question the relative merits of various supplemental feeding programs. Frequent inquiries are received by the Poultry Husbandry Department of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station requesting information as to the efficiency and economy of using various feed supplements in enhancing hatchability and egg production. The efficiency and economy of any feed supplement is of considerable importance to the market egg producer, and no less important to the breeder hatcheryman, whose business depends upon the sale of day-old chicks and hatching eggs. Therefore, the experimental work here reported was conducted in order to secure data that would help to answer some of the questions that concern poultrymen.

In this report only two feed supplements are considered: namely, a mixture of cereal grasses and milk, and condensed buttermilk. The New England College Conference ration was used as the basic ration, and the results used to evaluate the respective merits of the supplemental feed-stuffs.

The following are the results obtained under the conditions of these tests for the two experimental periods:

A mixture of cereal grasses and condensed milk, when used as a feed supplement gave an average hatchability of 4.45 per cent above the basal ration. Condensed buttermilk, fed as a supplement, gave an average hatchability of 1.38 per cent above the basal ration.

The yolk color index, as measured by the Carver-Heiman color rotor averaged 16.16 for feed supplemented by a mixture of cereal grasses and condensed milk, 14.83 for condensed buttermilk as a supplement, and 15.0 for the basal ration.

The percentage of the volume of dense albumen to total albumen showed that feed supplemented by a mixture of cereal grasses and condensed milk was 56.40 per cent, while for feed supplemented by condensed buttermilk and the basal ration, was 54.96 per cent and 34.59 per cent, respectively.

Further figures reveal that the volume of dense albumen, as compared to the total volume of egg contents averaged 34.59 per cent for the ration supplemented by a mixture of cereal grasses and condensed milk, and 33.40 per cent dense albumen for the ration supplemented by condensed buttermilk, and 33.84 per cent dense albumen for the basal ration.

The average egg production per bird was increased 4.08 per cent when supplemented by cereal grasses and condensed milk. When the ration was supplemented by condensed buttermilk, there was an increase of 3.62 per cent.

The average feed cost to produce a dozen eggs with the feed a mixture of cereal grasses

and condensed milk was \$.204 and for condensed buttermilk was \$.208, while for the basal ration it was \$.165.

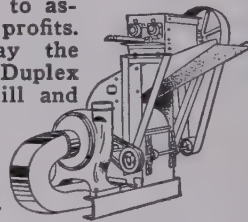
Results in egg production and number of chicks hatched where the basal New England College Ration was supplemented by a mixture of milk and cereal grasses or condensed buttermilk, showed the cost of the supplementary materials more than offset the advantages obtained. When, however, more favorable prices for such supplements prevail, the efficiency in cost of producing eggs and chicks may be more favorable to the use of such supplementary feeds in the feeding programs.

## Vitamin A Restrictions Eased

Effective Apr. 1 producers of vitamin A were allowed to sell freely to feed manufacturers, after first getting allocations from the W.P.B., by an amendment to M-373.

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## Feed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during March compared with March, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	6,737	6,413	.....	.....
Chicago	32,983	32,093.5	63,136	65,304
Kansas City	1,140	7,170	29,880	36,180
Milwaukee	30	80	20,550	14,520
Minneapolis	.....	.....	90,720	63,000
Minneapolis*	3,480	1,890	5,700	5,670
Peoria	15,160	19,780	18,960	13,960
Wichita	.....	.....	8,402	7,840

\*Screenings.



## Manganese Not Magnesium for Chicks

In the article headed "Broiler Production with High Protein Feeds" in last number of the Journal it was erroneously stated that the supplement to meat scraps fed at the rate of 17 lbs. should be magnesium sulphate. It should have read manganese sulphate.

## Certificates for C.C.C. Feed Wheat

For terminal warehousemen the following certificates of allocation of government feed wheat are to be issued according to C.C.C. terminal wheat form No. 1:

1. "A" certificates to eligible purchasers having a monthly allocation of three cars or less, of 6,000 bus or less—whichever is smaller;
2. "B" certificates for the allocation of 4 to 12 cars, inclusive, or more than 6,000 bus, but less than 20,000 bus;
3. "C" certificates for allocation of 13 to 25 cars, inclusive, or more than 20,000 bus, but less than 40,000 bus;
4. "D" certificates for allocation of more than 25 cars, or more than 40,000 bus, and,
5. "X" certificates of allocation to be filled only by direct order to CCC. This includes in-store sales and county committee orders.

Sales to holders of "A" certificates are allowed 1.5c bu; "B," 1.25c bu; "C," 1c bu, and "D," 0.75c bu. Sales to holders of "X" certificates will be made only by the agency.

## Corn, Rice Products and Molasses for Fattening Steers in Dry Lot

By M. G. SNELL, F. L. MORRISON, and M. E. JACKSON

The rice and sugarcane sections of south Louisiana furnish an abundance of rice products such as rice bran, rice polish, rice straw and blackstrap molasses, most of which is available for livestock feeding. Rice screenings, known locally as "chicken feed rice" is available in limited quantities. During some years some low grades of damaged rough rice are used for feeding livestock. While at present molasses will not be available for feeding due to war demands, in normal times a great deal of blackstrap molasses could be used profitably in fattening cattle.

This work has been conducted at the Swift and Co. plant at Lake Charles, La., Swift and Co. supplying cattle and feed, and the Louisiana Experiment Station furnishing the labor and supervision.

### Summary of 3 Years' Results

The ration of corn, cottonseed meal and rice straw with a small amount of alfalfa hay to supply Vitamin A has produced higher gains each year and made greater profits (\$5.66 per head not including labor).

No great differences resulted from feeding either 12.5%, 25%, 37.5%, or 50% blackstrap molasses in the concentrate ration with rice bran and rice polish. Feeding one-half molasses (50%) made the best profits (\$4.80 per steer), second only to the corn ration.

The steers fed one-quarter molasses (25%) made slightly higher gains than the lot receiving 50% molasses and made the third highest profit (\$4.16 per steer in the three years).

The concentrate ration of rice bran, rice polish and cottonseed meal made the lowest average gains and the lowest profits. This indicates that the rice products, rice bran and polish, do not give best results when making up so much of the concentrate ration, and should preferably be combined with corn or molasses.

The Plymouth Rock hen that hatched ducks from a setting of eggs suffered from shell shock.

## Priority on Meal to Soybean Growers

Each soybean producer will be given opportunity to obtain sufficient quantities of such meal to meet his own feeding requirements during 1944-45 from any set aside meal allocated to the state in which the farmer is located, up to the quantity of meal produced from the soybeans grown and sold by him, by order Apr. 5 of War Food Administration.

## Development of New Chick Rations

A number of combinations of protein supplements were evaluated for a practical chick starting mash containing 20 per cent protein. Best results were obtained with a concentrate using 20 per cent soybean oil meal. Meat scrap in combination with soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal and pea meal was not as satisfactory as fishmeal. Cottonseed meal by itself gave poor results.

Millrun, steamed bone meal, defluorinated phosphate, green bone meal, spent bone black and superphosphate fines were studied as phosphorus supplements in the chick starting mash. Increasing the amount of phosphorus by adding millrun resulted in increased growth and per cent bone ash. Bone meal gave as good results when 0.63 per cent phosphorus was in the ration as when 0.7 or 0.8 per cent was there. Green bone meal gave similar results. On the diet fed, the following levels of phosphorus were necessary when the following supplements were used: 0.63 per cent with bone meal, 0.8 per cent with defluorinated phosphate, 0.63 per cent with green bone meal, and 0.7 per cent with superphosphate fines.—Washington Agricultural Experiment Station.

## Bushels in 100 Pounds of Feed

The table herewith, by the Nebraska College of Agriculture, gives the number of bushels of a number of common feeds that are contained in 100 pounds. Such a table is useful when dealing with farm-grown feeds in getting them on a common basis with commercial feeds.

### Number of Bushels in 100 Pounds of Feed

Barley .....	2.08	Oats .....	3.13
Beans (field) .....	1.67	Peas (field) .....	1.67
Corn (shelled) .....	1.79	Rye .....	1.79
Corn (ear) .....	1.43	Soybeans .....	1.67
Feterita .....	1.79	Wheat .....	1.67
Hegari .....	1.79	Beets .....	1.67
Kafir .....	1.79	Carrots .....	2.00
Milo .....	1.79	Potatoes .....	1.67

To change the cost per bushel to the cost per 100 pounds of feed, multiply the cost per bushel by the number of bushels in 100 pounds of feed. Thus, if corn is worth \$0.75 per bushel the cost of 100 pounds would be:  $.75 \times 1.79 = \$1.34$  per 100.

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Needs!**



## The Oil Meal Situation

By GEO. SMITH of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., before Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota.

In spite of the extreme shortage of protein feeds that existed all through 1943, production goals were attained and this in my opinion could not possibly have been accomplished had it not been for the mixed feed industry in which I include all classes of mixers from the local batch mixer to the big terminal market manufacturer. Greatly increased use of mixed feeds made those proteins go further and the much damned feed manufacturer was the boy who made the job possible, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

Northern processors were asked to ship considerable quantities of pellets into the cattle country as well as meal into some of the southern states such as Florida, so that all together quite a lot of tonnage was shipped without any historical foundation, all of which reduced the supplies available to northern feeders.

For the first three months of this year at least processors have been required to set aside 20% of each month's production for directed distribution by the War Food Administration and for the most part we believe that the distribution of this set aside meal has been well handled under Mr. Berger's direction. It is to be hoped that the War Food Administration will not find it necessary to continue these set asides during the later months as I know that our company at least could have satisfied a large number of customers if we had this set aside tonnage available for our own distribution.

At a meeting of the Feed Industry Council a few weeks ago a report was presented giving the results of their most recent survey of estimated needs and supplies and the picture painted in this report is far from encouraging. This survey has been very carefully worked out on all classes of animals and poultry and is based on the livestock production goals set up by the WFA.

**PROTEIN FEED SHORTAGE.**—Without going into any great detail it is estimated that requirements for high protein feeds will amount to 14,114,000 tons and the amount available for feeding will be only 10,580,000 tons, leaving a deficit of 3,534,000 tons or 25%. On grains and mill feeds the estimated needs are 131,680,000 tons, the amount available for feeding 117,226,000 tons, leaving a deficit of 14,454,000 tons or about 11%. Some of these deficits can probably be picked up by way of imports, but in any event it seems that we are far short of enough feed to do the job and the importance of making the best use of every bit of it that is available cannot be overstated.

Production of soybean oil meal during 1943 according to the last figures we have available amounted to 3,315,000 tons compared to 1,984,000 tons in 1942. This does not mean, however, that production of meal by the processor in the northern area produced that much more meal as considerable of the increase came about thru the use last winter of seaboard Linseed plants on soybeans and quite a large quantity of beans were crushed by cotton mills in the south. The larger processors as a rule, we believe, will produce considerably less soybean oil meal for feed than the 1942-1943 average due to the larger portion of their production going into soybean flour and other non feed products. In our own case, our big plant at Edgewater, New Jersey, operated last winter on soybeans and this season they are not making any soybean oil meal there at all but the customers in the east have been able to get supplies of Linseed Oil Meal from these plants.

**PRODUCTION GOALS** for soybeans as we understand it are up about 19% and production of about 240,000,000 bushels is hoped for. It is presumed that at present crushing capacity and what might be added in the meantime will take care of this increased volume so

that a considerable increase in the supply can be looked for in the 1944-1945 season.

**LINSEED MEAL.**—As to the outlook on linseed oil meal, if production can be maintained at the present rate, it appears that processors in this area will be able to deliver fairly close to the same tonnage that they shipped during 1942 and 1943 on the average. Individual allotments, of course, will have to be reduced by the amount of government set aside and a further percentage to take care of contingencies which do arise such as changes in production schedules and necessary sales outside of quotas.

Our Mr. T. L. Daniels has pointed out that Minneapolis Linseed Meals are threatened with a flax shortage and will be forced to curtail operations some time in the near future unless further supplies are forthcoming from the country. Latest government estimates indicated that there are 8 to 10 million bushels of flaxseed remaining in the northwest and anything that members of this organization can do to facilitate the movement of a sufficient volume of flaxseed to maintain mill operations will help

to prevent a further shortage of protein feeds as well as maintain vital war production of oil.

New crop flaxseed prospects are not too bright and it is apparent that we can hardly expect to have a total acreage in Minnesota as great as last year when it amounted to 1,800,000 acres. The first goal set was 98% but as we understand it the state Triple AAA has asked to have this reduced to 1,500,000 acres. It takes 5,000,000 bushels of flaxseed per month to operate the plants in this country or 60,000,000 bushels per year which is considerably in excess of domestic production even with last year's record crop. We know that in California the acreage planted this year is only 61% of the 1943 so that there will be a drastic reduction out there in the domestic supply and no prospects of getting in any seed there from the Argentine. We are given to understand that all boats are now needed for the war service and prospects are not any too good for getting further supplies for eastern seaboard plants so that these plants will probably have to shut down when present supply of flaxseed is exhausted.

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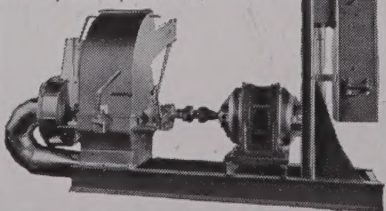
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## Use of Wheat in Livestock Feeding

Tests made at the state experiment farm at Gillette, Wyo., showed the following results, according to W. L. Quayle, director:

Pigs self fed on ground wheat gained 95 per cent as fast as they did on shelled corn and 109 per cent as fast as they did on ground barley.

One hundred pounds of ground wheat had a replacement value equal to 94 pounds of whole corn and 1.5 pounds of protein supplement, or 98 pounds of ground barley and 2.6 pounds of protein supplement.

When pigs had free choice of shelled corn and ground wheat they ate three and one-third times as much wheat as they did corn.

Pigs having free choice of whole corn and ground wheat or of a 50 per cent mixture of ground barley and ground wheat gained faster than pigs fed shelled corn.

When pigs had free access to ground wheat and to shelled corn, one hundred pounds of the grain consumed had a replacement value equal to 94 pounds of corn and 4 pounds of tankage.

One hundred pounds of ground barley and wheat, mixed in equal amounts had a replacement value equal to 91 pounds of corn and 4 pounds of tankage.

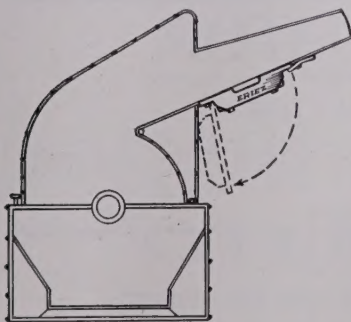
Lambs fed a fifty per cent mixture of wheat and corn made practically the same rate of gain as they did on barley, and 89 per cent as fast as they did on shelled corn.

The replacement value of 100 pounds of a fifty per cent mixture of wheat and corn fed to lambs was equal to 99 pounds of barley or 88 pounds of shelled corn.

Lambs on a grain ration of half barley and half wheat made slightly larger gains than lambs on a barley ration the first half of the period and a corn ration for the last half of the period.

From these results it is evident that wheat either alone or in combination with other grain is satisfactory as a ration in fattening pigs. Based on the amount of corn and wheat consumed where the pigs had free access to each, the wheat was more palatable.

For lambs a fifty per cent mixture of wheat and corn was about 88 per cent as efficient as shelled corn alone and 99 per cent as efficient as barley alone.



Hinged Magnet in Hammer Mill Spout

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Use of the Alnico permanent magnet greatly simplifies the installation and operation of this means of separating tramp iron from the feed going into grinding plates, between rolls and against the hammers of hammer mills.

The engravings herewith show top and bottom of the Eriez Permanent Magnet for hammer mill installation, insulated with brass or copper to prevent the steel table from absorbing any of the strength of the magnet.

The hinged style is dropped down from the under side of the feed table for cleaning, and is approved by the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau. It is made in any size to fit feed trough.

No attention is required except for an occasional removal of the accumulation of iron from the face of the magnet.

Eriez Separators should be used on all grinding equipment, not only for the prevention of damage to the grinder, but to prevent sharp pieces of steel from going into the feed—which has been known to cause death to live stock and poultry.

Corn cutters and crackers, rolls and scalpers should be protected to prevent damage from tramp iron and steel.

The size magnet required is determined by the outside width of the grain spout, or hammermill feed table, which would be the length of the magnet. Standard magnet width for grain spouts is six inches—for hammermill, seven inches.

Additional information will be furnished readers of the Journal on application to the manufacturer, the Eriez Mfg. Co.

**Expansion of federal crop insurance** is provided for in a bill submitted to Congress by Chairman Fulmer of the House agriculture committee. Crop insurance would be continued on wheat and cotton beginning with 1945 and extended to tobacco, corn and rice in 1946. The insurance program on wheat had been in effect five years and on cotton for two years before congress last year ordered the FCIC liquidated because of heavy losses to the government.

**A Reminder:** No country shipper shall have on hand at any time after Mar. 31, 1944, a quantity of soybeans of the 1943 crop exceeding the quantity for which he has contracts to sell, to processors, manufacturers seed dealers and Commodity Credit Corporation but which he has not yet delivered, plus the greater of (1) the quantity of soybeans of the 1943 crop purchased by him during the immediately preceding 30 days or (2) 2,000 bus. of such soybeans.

## Pacific N-W Feed Men to Meet Berger

The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n has arranged a luncheon meeting to honor Walter C. Berger, chief of the feed and livestock branch, Food Production Administration, at noon, Apr. 17.

The luncheon will be in Seattle, the selection of the place depending on how many signify their intention to attend, to Jim McCormack, manager of the Ass'n, 814 Second Ave. Bldg., Seattle 4, Wash.

The meeting will be informal. Those present may hear, first-hand, what goes on in Washington.

## Dried Citrus Pulp as Cattle Feed

When dried citrus pulp was fed to replace 25 per cent of the daily allowance of ear corn chop with husk in fattening rations for beef steers resultant gains and finish were practically the same as for the corn alone. When it was fed to replace as much as 59 per cent, the consumption of feed, gain in weight, and the finish were reduced. The ration containing 45 to 60 per cent of dried citrus pulp was less palatable and had slightly greater laxative effect than the ration containing the smaller amount.

The dried citrus pulp, a by-product of a grapefruit juice cannery, consisted almost entirely of grapefruit peel, rag, and seed.—Texas Agr. Exp. Sta.

## Dust Explosion in Country Feed Mill

Quick action by Manager Earl B. Wolf saved the elevator of B. J. Wolf at Lansford, N. D., when a dust explosion in the small feed mill building, detached 10 ft. from the elevator, raised the roof and started a fire that destroyed the mill.

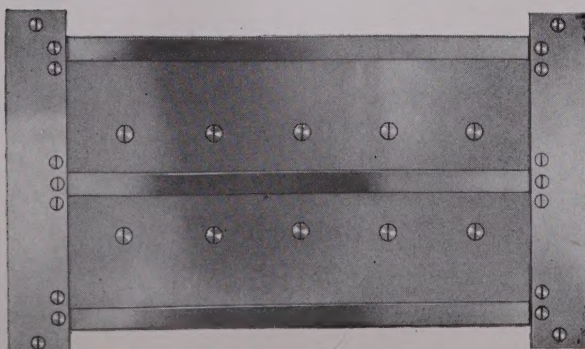
Earl Wolf courageously went up into the cupola of the elevator to stuff burlap into the steel direct spout, pouring water into it from a fire hose carried up on the manlift, thus successfully preventing the fire from spreading to the elevator.

The mill house was of frame construction, iron clad, and contained a Diamond Huller Attrition Mill driven by two 25-h.p. alternating current motors, with wiring in conduit. An electro-magnet extracted tramp iron from the feed to the mill. After the fire an examination of the attrition mill plates showed nothing wrong.

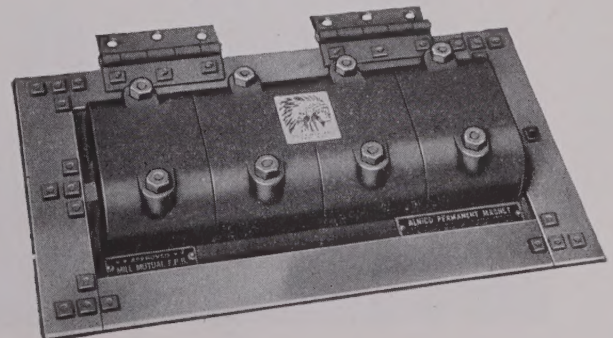
The explosion occurred a few minutes after the machine was stopped, after having ground a small quantity of barley and oats. The cause of the explosion is undetermined.

This was shortly after 2 o'clock. An earlier explosion at about 11 a. m. had blown the north side of the roof off the plate, without fire.

The W.F.A. is negotiating with Canada on the price of oats and barley to be imported by private firms at the rate of 150 cars per day.



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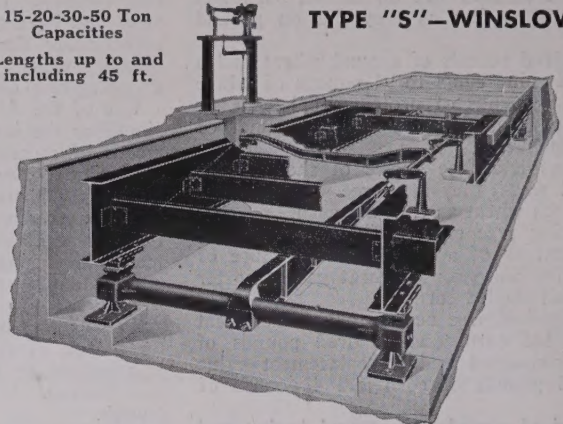
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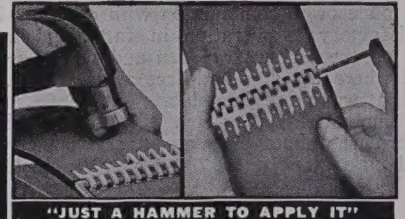
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**BELT LACING  
and FASTENERS**  
for transmission  
and  
conveyor belts



"JUST A HAMMER TO APPLY IT"

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Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

### STEEL BELT LACING

World famed in general service for strength and long life. A flexible steel-hinged joint, smooth on both sides. 12 sizes. Made in

steel, "Monel Metal" and non-magnetic alloys. Long lengths supplied if needed. Bulletin A-60 gives complete details.

## FLEXCO HD

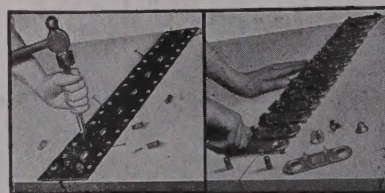
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For conveyor and elevator belts of all thicknesses, makes a tight butt joint of great strength and durability. Compresses belt ends between toothed cupped plates. Templates and FLEXCO Clips speed application. 6 sizes. Made in steel, "Monel Metal", non-

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By using Flexco HD Rip Plates, damaged conveyor belting can be returned to satisfactory service. The extra length gives a long grip on edges of rip or patch. Flexco Tools and Rip Plate Tool are used. For complete information ask for Bulletin F-100.

Sold by supply houses everywhere



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LACING CO.**

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